# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,031.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two


247

### THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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|---|---|
| For year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. | 58 0 |
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ten lines and under | |
| First insertion .....Rs. | 5 0 |
| Second Ditto..... „ | 2 8 |
| Third Ditto..... „ | 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions „ | 0 2 As. per |

One, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion ..... 7 As. per line. | |
| Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „ | |
| Third and succeeding 2 „ „ | |

In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is* One Rupee, *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MATHEW—September 21st, at Prospect, Cumballa Hill, the wife of Francis Mathew, Esq., of a son.
MACFARLANE—September 21st, at Breach Candy, the wife of John Macfarlane, Esq., of a son.
SOMERVILLE—September 20th, at 9 Hornby Row, the wife of Mr. John Somerville, M. D., of a son.

DEATH.

ROONAN—September 20th, at Love Lane, Byculla, Emily Letitia, the beloved wife of M. Roonan, Esq.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

TOKE—September 14th, at Barrackpore, the wife of Lieutenant Toke, 9th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HOBHOUSE-SAWERS—September 14th, at Calcutta, the Hon'ble Charles Parry Hobhouse, B. C. S., to Anna Maria, third daughter of the late Alexander Sawers, Esq., of Calcutta.

DEATH.

ALEXANDER—September 13th, at Allahabad, Lieutenant William Stuart Alexander, Gunnery Instructor 29th Brigade R. A., aged 32 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

JOHNSON—September 12th, at Vellore, the wife of Captain J. H. E Johnson, M. S. C., of a daughter.

### SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 29th September, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.:—Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, and Gopalpore.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

| Up. | | | Down. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Oct. | Oct. | | Oct. | Nov. |
| Leave Bombay .... | 5 | & 19 | Leave Bussorah ..... | 23 | & 6 |
| „ Kurrachee ... | 9 | 23 | „ Fao ..... | 23 | 6 |
| „ Gwadur ... | 10 | 24 | „ Bushire ..... | 25 | 8 |
| „ Muscat ..... | 13 | 27 | „ Linga ..... | 27 | 10 |
| „ B. Abbas ..... | 15 | 29 | „ B. Abbas ..... | 29 | 12 |
| „ Linga ..... | 16 | 31 | „ Muscat ..... | 31 | 14 |
| | Nov. | | | Nov. | |
| „ Bushire ..... | 19 | 2 | „ Gwadur ..... | 2 | 15 |
| „ Fao ..... | 20 | 3 | „ Kurrachee ... | 3 | 16 |
| Arrive Bussorah .... | 24 | 4 | Arrive Bombay ..... | 7 | 21 |

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 809 tons, 150 H.P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 5th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 150 H.P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA THE CAPE, UNDER STEAM.

THE Inman Screw Steamer "CITY OF MANCHESTER," Captain Jones, 1,906 tons Register, and 350 Horse Power, will be despatched on or about 21st instant.

She has accommodation for forty First Class Passengers and carries a Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On SATURDAY, the 26th Sept., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "MALTA," (1,942 tons, and 500 H. P.), Captain George Hyde, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on FRIDAY, the 25th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th September, 1868.

FOR MAURITIUS.

(*With quick despatch.*)

THE Ship "STAG," 523 tons Register, Captain Ellis. For Freight apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th August, 1868.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "RUTLANDSHIRE," Captain Chevers, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Chevers will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

STENHOUSE & Co,
Agents Ship "Rutlandshire."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "MONARCHY," Day, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Day will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Monarchy."

### ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

BOXER CARTRIDGES FOR SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., ·577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; ·500 (or half-inch) bore; and ·451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty,) of all three sizes, picked with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, ·450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES, for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M. and 7 M., bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Water proof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY

### SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £84 10s.. 2nd class £37 8s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,590 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th October next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

STEAM TO MADRAS & CALCUTTA.

(*Calling at Coast Ports if inducement offers.*)

THE Steamer "NADA," 1,000 tons, Captain Wood, will be despatched on MONDAY, 28th instant.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 16th September 1868. Agents.

### HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited). Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, that large upper-storied HOUSE, at Breach Candy, lately vacated by Dr. Hunter. For Rent and further particulars apply to Mr. NOWROJEE JEHANGHIER GAMUDIA, at No. 6, Byramjee Homejee Lane, Fort, or at the new Bungalow at the corner of the Vellard, Mahaluxmee.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

Also that large and commodious House and premises in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 300 per month.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th June, 1868.

### NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS. No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING called for FRIDAY the 18th instant has been POSTPONED till the following TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 o'clock P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th September 1868.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA *or the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

NOTICE.—PAPETI (Parsee New Years' Day) HOLIDAY, occurring on 22nd instant, the undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 19th, 21st, and 22nd instant:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
G. HARPER, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
E. A. ARTHUR, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 14th September 1868.

DEAR PUB,

PLEASE TO REMEMBER

OUR HOT TIFFINS

COMMENCE FROM

TO-DAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, HALF PAST ONE P.M.

ALSO FROM TO-DAY,

ICE CREAMS A1.

DIVAN EXCHANGE,
No. 5, Apollo Street.

TO LET, apply at the DIVAN EXCHANGE ROOMS, No. 5 Apollo Street, SPACIOUS ROOMS in APOLLO STREET, suitable for a Shop or Merchant's Office. Rent moderate.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to sojourners and residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home" has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for such and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord Straithnairn, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

(Signed.) Hugh Rose.

Certificate granted by Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. Napier.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Moore.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

(Signed.) R. B. Moore.

Colonel and Mrs. Turner remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well conducted, the Proprietor most obliging.

### NOTICES.

FORT LIVERY STABLES.—CONVEYANCES of all descriptions to be had at a moment's notice—at any hour, day or night. No. 6, Nesbit Lane, Fort, behind Messrs. Framjee, Sands, & Co.

Terms—CASH.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.

Suction and Delivery Hose.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.

Steam Engines and Boilers.

Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.

Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.

Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868 W. NICOL & Co.

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY the 22nd instant at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following purposes:—

1.—To receive Report of the Directors and Accounts to 30th June 1868.

2.—To declare a Dividend.

3.—To elect a Director in room of Mr. Kessowjee Naik, who retires by rotation.

4.—To appoint Auditors.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 14th till 24th instant inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
5th September 1868. Secretaries and Treasurers.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ½ | Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts. | 1 | Scarf Ring. |
| 2 | „ Linen Collars. | 1 | Walking Stick. |
| ½ | „ Under-Vests. | 1 | Umbrella. |
| 1 | „ Fine White Cotton Socks. | 1 | Binocular Glass. |
| 1 | „ Fine Colored do. | 1 | Rug with Strap. |
| 1 | „ White Cambric Handkerchiefs. | 1 | Dressing Bag. |
| | | 1 | Hand Portmanteau. |
| 2 | Overland Trunks. | | |
| 1 | „ Colored do. do. | 1 | Clothes Bag. |
| 1 | (one) Overland Suit. | 1 | Opera Hat. |
| 2 | (two) Sleeping Suits. | 1 | Travelling Hat. |
| 2 | (two) Pairs Kid Gloves. | 1 | Courier Bag. |
| 6 | (six) Scarfs and Ties. | 1 | Easy Chair. |

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

NANSEE KHYRAZ, 13, Meadow Street, Bombay, begs to inform his Customers and the Public that he has opened the above premises as a General Outfitting Establishment, combining a *Tailoring Department*, which is under the superintendence of a first-class English Cutter, with all other branches of the business including

| | |
|---|---|
| Hosiery, | Hats, |
| Shirts, | Helmets, |
| Collars, | Boots, |
| Neckties, | Portmanteaus, |
| Scarves, | Overland Trunks, |
| Umbrellas, | Railway Rugs, |

and every description of *Travelling Requisites.*

NANSEE KHYRAZ specially invites an inspection of his extensive stock of Woollens, comprising a varied assortment of Plain and Fancy Goods of the best English manufacture.

The stock being regularly replenished by monthly arrivals of the most fashionable Patterns, NANSEE KHYRAZ hopes, by being able to offer to his Customers the newest style of Goods, to meet with a continuance and increase of that support with which he has been favoured during the past fifteen years, and which it will be his aim—by prompt and careful attention to all orders entrusted to his care—to deserve.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| All-wool Tweed Suit ..... | from | Rs. | 30 |
| Colored Flannel Sleeping Suit | from | „ | 12 |
| Flannel Shirt..... | from | „ | 6 |

FOR SALE, a single barrelled small bore match RIFLE —by Henry, in case, with fittings complete.

THIRD FLOOR TO BE LET—suitable for a Married Man, or three Bachelors, 13, Meadow Street.

RE SAMUEL CORP, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having claims upon, or against the Estate of SAMUEL CORP, late of Denton Court, new Gravesend, in the County of Kent, and of Number 13 Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, deceased, who died at Phillimore Gardens aforesaid on the Sixth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil of the said deceased issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England annexed) were on the Twenty-sixth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ANDREW JOHN MACDONALD, of Bombay, British Merchant, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and one of the constituted Attorneys of MARY CORP, Widow and Executrix of the said last Will and Testament of the said Samuel Corp, deceased, are required on or before the 28th day of September 1868 to send to Messrs. REMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, of Bombay, Solicitors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claim upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said MARY CORP as such Executrix, having regard to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 3rd day of August 1868.

REMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Solicitors, Bombay.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hair Brushes. | Flesh Gloves. |
| Nail Brushes | Chest Expanders. |
| Tooth Brushes. | Eau de Cologne. |
| Combs. | Violet Powder. |
| Corn Plasters. | Feeding Bottles. |
| Perfumery. | Court Plaster. |
| Sponges. | Filters. |
| Sponge Bags. | |

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON & Co.,

### NOTICES.

VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

The members of the Mazagon Choral Union beg to announce that they will give a Concert (in connection with the BOMBAY BAND OF HOPE) of

SACRED AND SECULAR MUSIC

AT THE

BUNGALOW NEXT TO THE STEAM BAKERY,

JUNCTION OF THE

GRANT & FALKLAND ROADS,

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, SEPT THE 22nd, 1868.

TO COMMENCE AT ½ PAST 8 PRECISELY.

Director and Pianist ..... Mr. J. H. Willy.
Corset and Trumpet ..... Mr. MacGregor.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Front Seats ..... | Rs. 3 |
| Back Do. ..... | „ 2 |

Tickets may be had of Messrs. Chesson & Woodhall, Fort; Messrs. Treacher & Co., Byculla; of any of the Members of the Mazagon Choral Union; and at the doors on the Evening of the Concert.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Duet (Piano & Cornet) | Cujas Animum (Stabat Mater.) | Rossini. |
| 2. Anthem | Awake! put on Strength .. | Dr. Calcott. |

Messrs. Willy & MacGregor.

Mazagon Choral Union.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3. Solo Quartette & Chorus | I was Glad | Dr. Calcott. |

Mazagon Choral Union.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4. Solo (Soprano) | He shall Feed his Flock (Messiah) | Handel. |

Member M. Choral Union.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5. Chorus | And the Glory of the Lord (Messiah) | Handel. |

Mazagon Choral Union.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6. Solo, Duet, Trio, Quartette & Chorus | Father in Heaven (New first time) | Prof. Thompson. |

Mazagon Choral Union.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7. Solo (Tenor.) | In Native Worth. (Creation). | Haydn. |

Member M. Choral Union.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8. Solo, Duet, & Chorus | I will lift up mine Eyes (New; first time) | Prof. Thompson. |

Mazagon Choral Union.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9 Hallelujah, Chorus | Hallelujah (Messiah) | Handel. |

Mazagon Choral Union.

AN INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

PART II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Duet, (Piano & Cornet) | Wedding March | Mendelssohn. |

Messrs. Willy & MacGregor.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2. Glee | Hail! Smiling Morn | Spofforth. |

Mazagon Choral Union.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3. Song (Tenor) | Rock me to Sleep | Foster. |

Mr. MacG egor.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4. Glee | All among the Barley | Elizabeth Stirling. |

Mazagon Choral Union.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5. Solo (Piano) | British Grenadiers and Reverie. | Rossellin & Richards. |

Mr. Willy.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6. Glee | Hark, the Lark | Dr. Cook. |

Mazagon Choral Union.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7. Song (Bass) | Newfoundland Dog | Henry Russel. |

Member M. Choral Union.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8. Quartette | Calm be thy Slumbers | Sir H. Bishop. |

Member M. Choral Union.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9. Solo & Chorus | God save the Queen. | |

Mazagon Choral Union.

NOTICE.—Mr. BRYAN MEYRICK KING is admitted a PARTNER into our FIRM from the 1st July 1868.

Geo. S. King & Co.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—J. C. PINTO begs to inform the Gentlemen and Ladies of the Bombay Presidency that the above Hotel will be OPEN for the reception of VISITORS from SATURDAY, the 19th instant.

He hopes by attention to the comforts of his Constituents to merit a continuance of their support.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The Municipal Commissioner will receive Tenders for the construction of about 300 wrought IRON CAGES for the protection of young trees.

A sample Cage may be seen at the Municipal Workshops at Bore Bunder.

Tenders, stating price per cwt. (including oiling, painting, and delivery) are to be sent in to the Municipal Commissioner on or before the 25th instant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Apollo House, 15th September 1868.

STUDIO.—No. 9, Hummum Street.

SYKES and DWYER,
LANDSCAPE AND PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Portraits taken daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

FOR SALE—Views of Bombay, Poona, Sattara, Kurrachee, Sholapore, Beejapore, Caves of Elephanta, Kariee, Groups of Brahmins, Hindoos, Nautch Girls, Bunnias, &c., &c.

NATIVE CHARACTERS.

Houses, Horses, Tombs, &c., taken to order.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE.—A Subscription List is open at the Office of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, for the purpose of marking the esteem of the Society for the services rendered by Dr. Birdwood in the capacity of their Honorary Secretary. The Subscriptions thus collected will be devoted to a Testimonial to be offered to Dr. Birdwood. Such of the Members of the Society as are not in Bombay are requested, should they be so disposed, to send in the amount of their Subscriptions to the undersigned at their early convenience.

W. GRAY, M.B.,
Honorary Secretary to the Society.

Town Hall, Bombay, 11th September 1868.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for certain work to be carried out on the Middle Ground Shoal, Bombay Harbour, will be received by the undersigned at his Office, at the Mazagon Workshops, up to 6th October 1868, till 1 P.M.

Particulars will be learnt on personal application at the Office from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. PYM, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay, Defences Office, 16th September 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the WIDENING and COMPLETION of the CAMMATEEPOORA FORAS ROAD and of the GRANT LOAD.

Printed Forms of Tenders and Bills of Quantities may be obtained at this Office, where also Drawings and Specification of the proposed Works may be seen.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 30th of September 1868, addressed to ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSELL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Apollo House,
18th Sept. 1868.

BANK OF INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of 2½ per cent (TWO AND A HALF PER CENT) on the amount of the paid Capital (viz. Rs. 6½ (Rupees six and a quarter) per share on the old, and Rs. 3½ (Rupees three and three quarters) per share on the new issue), will be paid on MONDAY the 31st instant, and on THURSDAY the 3rd proximo, between the hours of 11 and 3, and on every following MONDAYS and THURSDAYS during the same hours, to those Shareholders who have exchanged the Original Certificates and Receipts for "Liquidators' Certificates."

Shareholders or their duly constituted Attorneys must attend in person and produce these Certificates on application for Dividend.

The Transfer Books are now open, and will remain so until the 25th instant, when they will be closed until further notice.

JOHN A. J. SHAW,
BERAMJI NAOROSJI, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th August 1868.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Directors are prepared to receive from Holders of New Shares, in anticipation of future Calls, the whole or part of the amount remaining unpaid on such Shares, and to allow Interest on the amount so paid in advance at the rate of 6 per centum per annum as follows:—

On Rs. 50 per Share till 1st January 1869.
„ „ 50 „ „ 1st April „
„ „ 50 „ „ 1st July „
„ „ 50 „ „ 1st October „
„ „ 50 „ „ 1st January 1870.
„ „ 50 „ „ 1st April „
„ „ 50 „ „ 1st July „
„ „ 50 „ „ 1st October „
„ „ 50 „ „ 1st January 1871.
„ „ 50 „ „ 1st April „

The Calls so paid in advance will not rank for Dividend out of the Profits of the Company until after the due dates of such Calls as above.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th September 1868.

### NOTICES.

THOMAS LIDBETTER, Notary Public and Average Adjuster.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Now landing from Ice Ship "GARNET," from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned—

2,000 Cases Kerosene Oil.
100 Barrels Tar.
150 Barrels Pitch.
200 Barrels Rosin.
100 Boxes American Clocks.
181,000 

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER.

| | Per Candy. |
|---|---|
| Comrawuttee } | |
| Akote.. } .. New .. .. | 225 to 228 |
| Broach.. .. .. .. .. | 225 to 226 |
| Dholleras } .. .. .. .. | 235 to 238 |
| Bhownuggur } | |
| Veeravals.. .. .. .. .. | 205 to 215 |
| Wingorla.. .. .. .. .. | 225 to 228 |
| Dharwar Sawginned .. .. .. | 232 to 235 |
| Khandeish .. } .. .. .. | 212 to 215 |
| Barsee .. } | |

Ready sales .....75 Candies.
Market dull.

### CALCUTTA.—SEPTEMBER 18.

Government Securities.—4 per cents, one sale of Rs. 39,700 was reported at Rs. 5-4 discount, and several of Rs. 10,000 to 1,000 at Rs. 5-9 to 4-12 discount. Small amount of 10,000 and under of 5 per cents of 1856-57 were purchased for investment orders at Rs. 9-6 to 9-8 premium. A sale of 5½ per cents took place at Rs. 14-8 premium.

Bank of Bengal shares were bought, by investors, at Rs. 1,746½.

A sale of Calcutta Docking Co.'s shares was effected at Rs. 600 per whole share and Rs. 300 per half share, inclusive of dividend.

50 shares in the Goosery Cotton Mills Co. were purchased, in execution of an order, at Rs. 205 each, inclusive of dividend.

20 shares in Great Eastern Hotel Co. sold at Rs. 115 each; more wanted at this price.

Howrah Docking Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 300.

Upwards of 100 shares in the Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares changed hands, in small lots, at Rs. 270, and about 20 at Rs. 257 each, for cash; a time-bargain contract was reported, of 25 shares, at Rs. 280 each, for delivery in one month.

Kurasong and Darjeeling Tea Co.'s fully paid up shares were placed at Rs. 45.

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 21.

Singleton, Lieutenant, 28th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Neemuch.
Heathcote, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Mallaby, Major, Quarter Master General, en route from Scind, from Mhow.
Young, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 21.

Sexton, Captain, Acting Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, on duty, to Belgaum.
Cummins, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Mercara.

## SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—21ST SEPTEMBER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| London.... | Cotton..... | £1 8s. 0d. | Nominal per ton. |
| | Seeds..... | £1 0s. 0d. | do. do. |
| Liverpool... | Cotton..... | £1 8s. 0d. | to £1 12s. 6d. do. |
| | Seeds..... | £1 0s. 0d. | to £1 5s. 0d. |
| Overland.. | Cotton..... | £4 10s. 0d. | per 40 cubic feet |
| China ... | Sailing vessel. Cotton.. | Rs. 2 to 3 | per bale Nominal. |
| | Steamer do.. | Rs. 4 to 6 | per bale. |
| | Opium.. | Rs. 13 to 20 | per chest. |
| Calcutta.. | Salt ..... | Rs. 2 to 3 | per ton. |
| Mauritius | Gram ..... | Rs. 0 12 0 | per bag. |

ARRIVALS.

| Date. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 20 | Manchester (s) .. | Teasdale ..... | Compta, Sept. 14. |
| | Mula (s) .. | Cair ..... | Cochin, Sept. 15. |
| | Frandsman ..... | Nacoda ..... | Zanzibar, Aug. 31. |
| 21 | Melbourne ..... | Symington ... | Liverpool, May 15. |
| | Prince of Wales. | Nacoda ..... | Zanzibar. |

DEPARTURES.

| Date. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 21 | Comorin (s) ..... | Turner ..... | Kurrachee. |
| | City of Berlin .... | Taylor ..... | Singapore. |
| | Royal Saxon .... | Matthews .... | Galle. |
| | Der Bchandige .... | Schmidt..... | Aden. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Barque *Sierra Nevada*, Panno, to Galle.
Ship *Mondjelier*, Mills, to Cardiff.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Hydaspes*, to Rangoon.
Schooner *Beatrice*, to Zanzibar.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—The Telegraph of 18th September announced the arrivals of the Steamer "Californian," Robert Watson, Bombay, 2nd September.

DEPARTURES.—September 15th, Ships "Florence Nightingale," "Timour," "Leaping Water," "Lake Lemon," "Cholula," "Ganges," "Waterloo," "James Russell," and "Aldershot."

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—September 15th, "Star of India." Holloway, Bimlipatam, and "Ripsema Anna Maria." Scott, Pentacotta.

DEPARTURES.—September 15th, "Cornwallis," Vaile, Singapore, "Victory," Quance, Bangkok, and S. S. "Sattara," Beyts, Calcutta.


## NOW READY.

SECOND EDITION OF

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINS the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the E. I. Line, and also the Madras alterations.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:

*Bombay and Poona*:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
*Bombay*:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
*Poona*:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
*London*:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

NOW READY, PART III. OF

THE BOMBAY

## MUNICIPAL RECORD.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)


CONTENTS OF PART III.


ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR 1867:—
Changes in Law.
Organization of Municipal Establishment.
Public Health.
Sanitary Progress.
Markets.
Bandora Slaughter Houses.
Burial Grounds.
Drainage.
Vehar Water Works.
Lighting the Streets.
Overbridges and Miscellaneous Improvements in Roads.
Progress of the Land Survey.
Workshops.
Income and Expenditure.
Concluding Remarks.
Correspondence regarding the Interception of Drains in Back Bay by the Government Reclamation.
Statement of Licenses issued during 1867.
Statement showing outstanding Balances, &c., on account of Rates and Taxes.
Statements showing receipts and payments of several Municipal Funds.
DR. HEWLETT'S HEALTH REPORT FOR 1867.
Road Scraping, &c.
The Foreman Carpenter.
Offensive and Dangerous Trades.
The Burial Grounds.
Market and Slaughter House Establishment.
Nightsoil and Halalcore Establishments.
European Inspectors.
Registration of Births and Deaths.
Sanitary Retrospect.
The Sanitary Improvements.
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Pumping Engines, &c., at do.
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Proposal for a New Vegetable Market at Moombadavee.
Proposal to provide a Cash Balance.
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Report on Draft Building Act.
Increase of Mr. Thwaites' Salary.
Report on the Bombay Gaols.
The Roads at Parell Works of B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
Grant to the Proposed Native General Hospital.
Pension to a Native Clerk.
Statement of Collections.
MR. RAWLINSON'S REPORT ON MR. R. AITKEN'S MAIN DRAINAGE SCHEME.
Resolution of Government on Ditto.
MR. R. AITKEN'S WET DOCK SCHEME:—
Resolution of Bombay Government.
Despatch of Sir S. Northcote.


Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price Rs. 12 per annum.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR HONGKONG VIA THE STRAITS.

THE Screw Steamer "FUSIYAMA" will have immediate despatch as above. For Freight or Passage apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

21st September 1868.

NOTICE.—Shippers per Steamer "WEST INDIAN" are requested to send off Cargo not later than WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 23rd instant, the Vessel sailing on the 24th instant.

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

CLARENDON HOTEL.—MR. S. M. D'SOUZA begs to thank the Ladies and Gentlemen for their kind patronage hitherto given to him, and to inform them that the above Hotel has been OPENED on the 21st of September 1868. The Hotel has commodious and comfortable ROOMS, and Supplies are of a superior quality at moderate charges.

MR. D'SOUZA has also for sale first-rate Wines, Beer, and Oilmanstores at his Shop, opposite the Hotel.

Matheran, 19th September 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that about (467) four hundred and sixty-seven BOXES of CHOCOLATE, each Box containing (48 forty-eight pounds), will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in convenient Lots, on FRIDAY next, the 25th instant, at the Commissariat Godowns, Elphinstone Bunder.

*Terms*—CASH; and the Lots to be removed at once.

L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Acting Commissary General.
Commissariat Depot Office, Bombay, 21st Sept. 1868.

HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort, at 3 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 29th, instant, to conduct the following business:—

To pass a Resolution that this Company be wound up voluntarily; that an application be made to the High Court on the 3rd October 1868 to permit the Company to be wound up by private Liquidators, and that should the Court allow the application another Extraordinary General Meeting be called to appoint Liquidators.

ALEX. C. BRICE, & Co.

Bombay, 21st Sept. 1868.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED) will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, No. 7, Horuby Row, on THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of laying before the Meeting the Liquidators' Account showing their acts and dealings, and of the manner in which the winding up has been conducted during the preceding year.

B. R. MODY,
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY,
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 21st September 1868.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of RUPEES FOURTEEN 14 per SHARE, will be paid on MONDAY, the 5th October, and on THURSDAY, the 8th idem, between the hours of 12 and 3, and on every following MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, during the same hours, to those Shareholders who have exchanged the Original Certificates and Receipts for "Liquidators' Certificates."

Shareholders or their duly constituted Attorneys must attend and produce these Certificates on application for Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED on the 25TH INSTANT, and until further notice.

B. R. MODY,
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY,
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 21st September 1868.

NOTICE.—In continuation of his Notice of the 24th July last, the Collector of Malabar hereby gives Notice that he is prepared to receive TENDERS for the quantities of SALT therein specified, on the terms prescribed, and failing the previous acceptance of Tenders at lower rates than those subjoined, of which in the event of such acceptance notice will from time to time be given in the District Gazette, he will receive Salt as under until the end of November or until further notice:—

| | Garce. | Rs. | | Garce. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cannanore..... | 150 | 55 | Ponany ..... | 1,000 | 56 |
| Tellicherry.... | 200 | 55 | Chavagat ..... | 70 | 58 |
| Calicut ..... | 800 | 55 | Cochin ..... | 50 | 58 |
| Beypore..... | 1,000 | 56 | | | |

Any quantities over fifty Garce can be tendered for.

Any quantities over ten Garce (if of good quality) will be received if offered at any of the Ports mentioned on the terms specified above, provided the full amounts have not been made up.

Should the full amounts have been made up, liberal terms will still be offered if there is room for storage in the Government Goliahs.

G. A. BALLARD, Collector.
Malabar, Collector's Office, Calicut, 4th September 1868.

BAND JOURNALS.
BOOSEY'S MILITARY BAND JOURNALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Morgenblatter Waltz ..... | Strauss. |
| Bon Jour Quadrille ..... | Zikoff. |
| Silver Chimes Valse ..... | Coote. |
| Asteroid Galop..... | Riche. |
| Overture "Siege of Corinth" ..... | Rossini. |
| Jongleur Galop ..... | Zikoff. |
| Overture "Cenerentola"..... | Rossini. |
| Arm in Arm Polka Mazurka..... | Strauss. |
| Concert Arie (for Clarionet obligato) ... | Bergson. |
| Le Premier Amour (Polka de Concert for Cornet-a-piston) ..... | Neumann. |
| Deutsch Lieder Waltz..... | Ziehrer. |
| Wildbad Eisenbahn Galop..... | Kuhner. |
| Der Kleine Camerad Waltz ..... | Basquit. |
| Fruer Und Flamme Galop ..... | C. Faust. |
| Potpourri La Part Du Diable..... | Auber. |
| Blondin March ..... | C. Herrmann. |
| Kriegerische Wiegen Lieder March ..... | J. Strauss. |
| Preussens Helden March..... | Badik. |
| Ungarischer Kronings March..... | Pielke. |
| Napoleon March ..... | A. Parlow. |
| Sanger's Last March..... | H. Herrmann. |

Each Book Rupees 8-8. Cash with order.

Bombay, 21st Sept., 1868. SOUNDY & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED ON SATURDAY, BY THE STEAMER "CARNATIC."

| | |
|---|---|
| Once a Week, vol. 1, N. S., Jan. to June '68 ..... Rs. | 4 0 |
| Scott's Anne of Geierstein..... | 0 8 |
| Land at Last. By E. Yates..... | 1 8 |
| Burns's Poetical Works (Dick's edition)..... | 0 8 |
| The Arabian Nights (Ditto)..... | 0 8 |
| Scott's Poetical Works (Ditto)..... | 0 8 |
| Southgate's Musings about Men..... | 3 12 |
| Artemus Ward—his travels, and his book. Each... | 0 8 |
| Weale's Electro Metallurgy ..... | 1 2 |
| The Captain of the Vulture. By Miss Braddon..... | 1 8 |
| Oppert on Visceral and Hereditary Syphilis, &c..... | 3 12 |
| MacNeill's Earthwork Tables ..... | 24 0 |
| The Ingoldsby Legends..... | 3 12 |
| The Bentley Ballads ..... | 3 12 |
| Bon Gaultier's Book of Ballads ..... | 6 8 |
| Mysteries of Life, Death, and Futarity .. ..... | 3 12 |
| Colenso's Arithmetic Rs. 3. Key to ditto ..... | 3 12 |
| Haskoll's Engineer's Field Book ..... | 2 0 |
| ——Bridge and Viaduct Construction ..... | 40 0 |
| Plays.—Alcestes. Irish Tiger. Teddy the Tiler. Thumping Legacy. Bonnie Fishwife My Wife's Dentist. Robert Macaire. Petticoat Government.—Each ..... | 0 8 |
| Alphabets, on Cloth, in great variety.—Each ..... | 0 12 |
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| Last Words of Eminent Persons. By Jos Knight ..... | 3 12 |
| Napoleon's Book of Fate ..... | 0 8 |
| French-English and v.v. Dictionary. By M. dela Voye | 3 12 |
| Nesbit's Treatise on Practical Mensuration ..... | 4 8 |
| Puniana; or, thoughts wise and other-wise ..... | 6 8 |
| Baskine's Manual of Civil Engineering. 5th edn. 1867. | 12 0 |
| ——Useful Rules and Tables. 2nd edn. 1867.. | 6 12 |
| Edgar Allan Poe's Poetical Works..... | 2 12 |
| The British Cookery Book. By J. H. Walsh ..... | 2 12 |
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| —— Examples of Modern Alphabets, plain and ornamental..... | 3 0 |
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| Elements of the English Language. By Dr. E. Adams ..... | 3 8 |
| Mrs Reynolds' Household Book ..... | 2 12 |
| Literature and its Professors. By T. Purcell..... | 5 12 |
| The Adventures of Baron Munchausen. Illustrated by G. Cruikshank ..... | 2 12 |
| Self-Help, &c. By S. Smiles ..... | 4 8 |
| Tales of the Genii. Illustrated ..... | 3 12 |
| Andersen's Danish Fairy Tales. Illustrated..... | 3 12 |
| Gammer Grethel's Fairy Tales. Illustrated..... | 2 12 |
| Planche's Fairy Tales. Illustrated ..... | 4 8 |
| Family Fairy Tales: or, glimpses of Elfland at Heatherston Hall ..... | 3 8 |
| George Cruikshank's Fairy Library..... | 3 12 |
| Hans Andersen's Stories for the Household. Illustrated ..... | 5 12 |
| Grimm's Household Stories. Illustrated..... | 5 12 |
| Fairy Legends and Traditions of South of Ireland. | 3 12 |
| Habits of Good Society..... | 2 12 |
| History of the Anglo-Saxons. By E. Palgrave..... | 3 12 |
| Entertaining knowledge by Popular Authors. Comprising history, geography, and natural history. With 100 pictures by eminent artists ..... | 4 8 |
| The New Cookery Book—a manual of English and Foreign Cookery, &c. By Anne Bowman ..... | 5 12 |

NEW ITALIAN NOVEL.

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| Mastimo Io Della Scala. Raccanto Storica Veronese, Di A. M. Durali..... | 1 8 |

NEW FRENCH NOVEL.

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|---|---|
| Les Esclaves De Paris. Par Emile Gaborian. I Le Chantage ..... | 2 12 |

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

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| Chappell's Magazine, for Sept.—La Belle Helene... | 0 12 |
| Bond Street, for September ..... | 0 12 |
| Household Music, Nos. 7 and 8..... | 1 0 |
| Waltz. Queen of the Harvest. By Coote, junior..... | 2 0 |
| Song.—They ask me Why I Love Her. By Rosita Gordon ..... | 1 8 |
| ——A Motto for Every Man. By Harry Clifton... | 1 8 |
| ——The Message. By Sims Reeves ..... | 2 0 |
| ——Hearts and Homes. By Charlotte Young ... | 1 8 |

COTTAGE PICTURES IN OIL.

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| 6 in a set. By the Religious Tract Society ..... | 2 0 |

Bombay, 21st Sept. 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.


## POSTAL NOTICE.

### OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 26th Sept. at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday ..Sept. | 26 | Saturday ...Nov. | 14 |
| " ..... October | 3 | " ..... " | 21 |
| " ..... " | 10 | " ..... " | 28 |
| " ..... " | 17 | " ....Dec. | 5 |
| " ..... " | 24 | " ..... " | 12 |
| " ..... " | 31 | " ..... " | 19 |
| " ..... " | 7 | " ..... " | 26 |

### CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 2nd Oct., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

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| October ..... | 2 | November ..... | 13 |
| " ..... | 16 | " ..... | 27 |
| " ..... | 30 | December ..... | 11 |
| | | " ..... | 25 |

### AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

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|---|---|---|---|
| October ..... | 30 | December ..... | 25 |
| November ..... | 27 | | |


# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1868.


SATURDAY'S debate and division in what we may call the Town Council of Bombay, furnish an indication that this enlightened community is on the point of taking a retrograde step, and of having recourse to one of the worst expedients for raising funds. The Justices, in resolving not to solicit a renewal of the License-tax were, in fact, supporting the bill now before the Legislative Council for the re-imposition of Town Dues. We are not about to defend the License-tax, which is a bad impost, unequal in its operation, and probably a source of oppression. But the Justices would have acted more wisely had they voted for a renewal of the tax in an amended form, at least, until they were certain that the vacuum its lapse is sure to create, will be filled from some other and less objectionable source. Few devices, for the levying of the much-needed funds, so injurious to the prosperity of the town and port of Bombay, could have been framed than the projected substitute, and we take this, the earliest opportunity, since the publication of the proceedings at the Town Hall, to enter a protest against a return to mediæval taxation. Enlightened Bombay, which aims at becoming the capital of India, which, if properly treated, is certain to become its most important city, looks backward and copies its fiscal practices, we will not call them principles, from the robber-barons of the Rhine. Bombay, which is nothing whatever, if not trading and commercial, Bombay which would be mere rock and swamp were it not a great port of entry and departure for a vast commerce, Bombay, which should do everything to promote transactions of all kinds, which should invite imports and stimulate sound business, proposes through its Collective Wisdom to erect barriers on the road, to fetter its petty, and, for aught to know, its grand commerce, to raise the price of the necessaries of life, and to cut at the top-root of its prosperity. London and Liverpool—and even Kurrachee—are to be imitated, not in what is good, but in what is bad and condemned; and the miserable examples of surviving practices, when taxation was levied by rule of thumb, and money seized wherever it could be obtained without opposition, are to furnish precedents for nineteeeth century Bombay! For the present we confine ourselves to the record of a protest in the name of common sense, and would, if we dared to entertain it, express a hope, that, although wise far-sighted political economy has signally failed in Bombay, the Council at Poona will take a large and a sound view, and not sanction the mischievous revival of a wretched makeshift, devised when no one thought of the future, when every man's hand was against his neighbour, and every trader fair game.

OUR attention has been called to a report by the Resident of Baroda upon the administration of that country, dated so far back as the 20th March last. It first appeared a day or so ago in the columns of a contemporary, whence we extracted it, and it has not, to our knowledge, ever been laid upon the Editors' table. As a State paper, written for the express use and instruction of Government, this document conveys the least possible amount of information under a sufficient profusion of language, but from its contents generally we gather that this unfortunate State, one of the richest in British India, is most unhappily and miserably governed. The report consists of seven paragraphs, and each paragraph affords some cause for regret or dissatisfaction on the part of Government.

The first relates to the Umrellee Mehals, and the mismanagement of them. The 2nd and 3rd to Ookamundel and the Wagheers, and the unsuccessful policy of the late Resident in relation to those States, and the continuance of that policy. The 4th regrets the suspension of Public Works in the city of Baroda, by reason of the extravagant squandering of the revenues on useless and foolish objects. The 5th describes the incompetency and deficient qualities of the present Dewan, and the death of the old Minister. The 6th mentions the extraordinary and exceptional privilege conceded to the Guicowar, of nominating a Minister without the sanction of the Government being first had and obtained. And the last paragraph contains the opinion of the Resident as to the comparative merits of British and Native rule. The more important questions are those discussed in the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th clauses of the report. We are informed that—

"During the absence of the present Resident on furlough, the Guicowar applied to the then acting Resident to be allowed in future to appoint a Minister without the previous sanction of Government. The privilege was conceded, with an intimation that the Guicowar would be held personally responsible for the proper conduct of affairs, and be expected to give due weight to advice offered by the British representative at his Court, on any points which might arise calculated to affect the relations of the Baroda State with the British Government; but that the concession in reality had made little change in the Guicowar's previous position in this respect."

The report is peculiarly reticent as to how this privilege was conceded. Sanction to the appointment of Ministers by Native Princes, has by Treaty, in all instances, been reserved to the British Government; and no Prince or Potentate in British India on amicable relations with the Government, at this moment, enjoys such a privilege, save the Guicowar. In the Treaties with the Guicowar of Baroda this right has been constantly reserved. Only last year the then acting Resident without authority, as it would appear, took upon himself to grant this privilege, and the circumstance became the subject of considerable discussion before the Imperial Government. No sooner was the concession confirmed than the Guicowar forced the old Dewan, who had served the State for thirty years, to resign, and the present Minister was thereupon appointed. If the privilege of appointment was subject to the "obligation of giving due weight to advice offered by the British representative," we must presume that the latter either gave no such advice, or, if given, that the Guicowar cared very little for it, when he appointed a Minister who, in the language of the report, "had no experience "of the duty he had undertaken, nor showed much "aptitude for it, and who was unequal to the "responsibilities of his position." Nor is this to be wondered at, when it is well-known that the present Dewan was originally a horsekeeper in the service of one of the Guicowar's family, and became subsequently the slipper-bearer of the Guicowar himself; that he is unable to read or to write, and that the dignity of Dewan was conferred on him in gratitude for special nameless services rendered by him to his master. We cannot but look upon this appointment by the Guicowar as a flagrant violation of the terms on which the privilege of selection was granted, but we learn from the report that "under this "Minister, the State continues to be managed "generally to suit the views of the British Go"vernment, and that the new Dewan must be "judged only by such results." By this we understand that the Minister, being such an incompetent and illiterate man, conducts the duties of his Government under the advice of the Resident at his Court. If so, we cannot but express our unqualified surprise at various events which have happened since his accession to power. We would ask—Is it under the advice of the representative of the British Government, and does it suit the views of that Government, that the brother of the Guicowar, the heir presumptive to the throne, should (notwithstanding existing treaties) be continued in solitary confinement, now endured for five years, though innocent of any crime; and that all his property should be plundered and appropriated by the Guicowar; and is not such conduct calculated to effect the relation of the Baroda State with the British Government?

Was it with the advice of the Resident, and does it suit the views of the British Government, that this Minister should confiscate and appropriate the property left by the old Dewan, to whose office he succeeded, and who is alleged to have died suddenly after partaking of food administered by servants of this new Minister. With like reasoning we presume that it is with the approbation of the representative of Government that the new Minister has annulled *numerous grants* made by preceding Guicowars, as well as by the present, to meritorious servants. As for instance, the grant of lands to Gunnesh Punt Bhow, who had rendered eminent services during the Mutinies; and which grant was made with the direct approbation of Earl Canning, then Governor-General. Is it with the concurrence of the representative of the British Government that the subjects of the Guicowar should be taxed beyond endurance; that they should be exposed to "tyranny and oppression, "although not openly displayed"; "that public "works of great utility, such as the supply "of water to the town, should be stopped "because large sums (£200,000 for a diamond "canopy, for instance) should be lavished on "mere pageantry, and in the erection of "palaces and other buildings intended for dis"play rather than utility?"

Is it with the approbation of the representative of the British Government that innocent men are seized, imprisoned, hanged, shot, blown from guns, and trampled to death by elephants at the caprice of the Guicowar?

Was it with the approbation of the representative of the British Government that two or three months ago heavy fines were imposed upon many of the Guicowar's unoffending subjects with the view of extorting money from them, and that on default in payment they were imprisoned and subjected to torture. Take the instances of the Patel of Teltalaa, Mulharao, the banker,—the Modee of Paiga,—the Patel of Oonjha, the Bania Moteechund, and his brother,—the Vahiwutdar of Kadi—the Ameer of Dehgaum, and others too numerous to mention. In the above instances the minimum amount extorted was Rs. 1,000, and in many of them Rs. 50,000 and upwards. They were all published in the journals of the day.

The policy of Col. Wallace, the former Resident at Baroda is thus described:—"When called on to "afford military aid in the case of the Wagheers, "Col. Wallace did just so much as he did, and "no more" (whatever that may mean), but he "was guided by principles which influenced him "throughout, as Resident, namely, to interfere "more with the independent sovereign rights "of the durbar than was actually necessary." Though many years have since elapsed, this convenient and comfortable policy does not seem to have succeeded, when we recollect the trouble the Wagheers have incessantly occasioned us. Indeed "our recent successes" elicit from the present Resident merely "a hope that possi"bly the Wagheers may be reclaimed so as to "become a part of the agricultural population."

If in their day, Sir John Lawrence, or Sir Robert Montgomery, or Sir Richard Temple, or Sir H. Keatinge, and many other eminent politicals of past and present days, had adopted in their action towards native princes and states the policy above enunciated, their political reputations would have been small indeed.

In the last and longest paragraph of this most valueless report, the Resident refers to the opinions of the various officers of State on the comparative merits of British and Native rule, and amongst them, to that of Mr. T. C. Hope, the Collector of Surat. The document last referred to was a most valuable and important State paper, and some of Mr. Hope's comments most seriously pointed to the mismanagement of the Baroda State, and yet the Resident, prudently, perhaps, takes no further notice of that report than to remark that he had not discovered that there was any "*combined* move"ment on the part of the Guicowar's subjects to "quit his realms" No one, that we recollect, ever stated that there was. Mr. Hope's remarks in all other respects remain uncontradicted. He observed that the Surat district was so intermixed with the Guicowar's territories as to furnish a very fair comparison of the merits of the respective administrations, and he selected ten of the Guicowar's pergunnahs, representing 4½ lakhs of beegahs, and contrasted them with seven talookas under British rule, representing 11 lakhs of beegahs. In the former, 2 lakhs of beegahs only were under cultivation, yielding 20 lakhs of rupees; in the British, 8½ lakhs of beegahs, yielding 21 lakhs of revenue. The general result of the comparison is this, that while in the Guicowar's territory 22 beegahs are cultivated to every 100 cultivated in British territory, His Highness nevertheless contrives to screw out of his cultivators 19 per cent. more than we do. To put the comparison in averages—the average collection in the British talooks is Rs. 2-8 per beegah; in the Guicowar's Rs. 13-5. On a former occasion we commented on this subject in the following terms:—

"It must also be borne in mind that this extraordinary levy is only the amount that reaches the exchequer of the Guicowar. That such amount, even, is frightfully oppressive we need not say, if the levy in British territory is to be taken as a criterion. But beyond the authorised levy there is an amount of extortion appalling to contemplate and not reducible either to calculation or estimate. *Mr. Hope states that the authorised levy is made "in the manner most oppressive to the people;"* that is, it is raised by all manner of harsh and arbitrary assessings—the crops being attached till security for payment is found, where the rate of assessment is payable in kind; and where the rates are payable in cash, "the demands are often quite arbitrary and composed of a variety of complicated cesses and items which the cultivators can ill understand." It is thus that the ryots become the victims of a double extortion; first, that authorised by the Guicowar and represented in the form we have already quoted; and, second, that extorted by the officials privately on their own account. We need not advert to the amount of suffering and misery which such a method of collecting the revenue imposes on that wretched, rack-rented mass of the population which tills the soil, who, we believe, reckon themselves blessed among mortals if they can contrive to keep body and soul together."

All this and much more appeared in our issue of the 30th March last, yet these lamentable grievances continue unabated, apparently without an effort to restrain or suppress them. Mr. Hope bears testimony to all this frightful extortion, oppression, cruelty, and misgovernment of the barbarian despot of Baroda. His defenceless people groan under his yoke, but the representative of the British Government regards them not. So far as his own opinion is concerned, the Resident remarks that "the superiority of the "British system of rule over that of the Guicowar, "or any other native rule, was clear and not to "be doubted."—He believed, however, "that the "people of India found something in the courts "of Native Princes, which compensated for the "better administration under our own imme"diate Government." What that "something" is, the Resident has not yet, during his long experience, been able to discover. He nevertheless advises the Government that "our just and "wisest course is to preserve and uphold as much "as possible Native Courts under our protection "and alliance. &c. We recommend to his attention the following remarks by the "Economist" in a late number on "Our Rule in India":—

"The tendency among publicists on this side (England) and among a large section in India, is to favour native states—that is,—the Government of the Indian people by native princes. The opposite policy is denounced as annexationist and aggressive, and by other ugly names. But all the arguments of this party seldom meet the real difficulty—the sentiments of the Indian people themselves, as distinguished from the princes. By whom do they wish to be governed? It is plain that if on the whole they would rather have no rule directly, than be governed or misgoverned by their own princes, we are doing a very foolish thing, in encouraging, at the present stage, native government. We are still responsible in the eyes of the people,—for own suzerainty is indisputable,—and yet we establish a system which only enables us to govern by inferior lights, and often compels us to interfere for the prevention of extreme evils. Native princes out of the very wealth which we have left in their hands have ample means to urge their claims while the voice of the people is unheard."

How applicable to every grievance in connection with Baroda and its ruler!

IT will be seen from Reuter's telegrams that Russia is sending reinforcements to Turkestan. This shows a determination to carry out the scheme of conquest that has been begun. General Kaufmann needed some support, for his force has been much too small for the work he had in hand. The fact of reinforcements being sent may also, perhaps, be taken as a confirmation of the reports that have been published of a radical change in the position of affairs at Bokhara—a change, of which the death of the Ameer may have been either a cause or a consequence.

MR. FENDALL CURRIE, Assistant Commissioner in Oudh, and Officiating Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has brought out a new edition of the Indian Penal Code. Messrs. Wyman Bros. of Calcutta are the publishers. Those who have occasion to use the Code will find the present edition amply provided with explanatory notes and commentaries. The work is very creditably printed.

THE Government of India have ruled that when an officer is suspended from employment pending an enquiry into his conduct, he may be allowed subsistence allowance at the rate of one-fourth of his substantive salary.—*Englishman, September 19.*

THE Viceroy has commented somewhat severely on the habit of some officials of mixing common Hindustani words with the English of their reports, and has remarked that whenever such words are used, a definition of the sense in which they are employed must also be given.—*Ibid.*

SOME of the chiefs of Rajpootana have declined to cede the lands required for Railway purposes to the British Government in full sovereignty. Under the circumstances the Government of India has waived its wishes on this point, the arrangements as present existing fully sufficing for all purposes.—*Ibid.*

IT is more than probable that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, will this year, as last, take a cold weather official tour. It is thought by some that His Excellency will be close to Peshawur by the middle of November, but it is more probable, especially as Peshawur was visited last year, that Sir William Mansfield will, on leaving Simla, make for Central India. His Excellency is desirous of visiting Jhansie and other cantonments in that quarter, but no definite resolve has yet been come to.—*Indian Daily News, Sept. 19*

IN noticing the Uncovenanted

the fascination which it exercises over the imagination of the agricultural labourers and petty artisans of England and Germany.

The official reports on last year's Exhibition, just published, contain a chapter on the new method of shoeing horses, invented by M. Charlier, who contends that the present system destroys the horse's foot, and produces lameness. On the new system, an iron band is let into a rectangular groove scooped from the outer circle of the hoof and fastened with seven rectangular nails, driven into oval holes. The sole of the foot and the frog are thus allowed to touch the ground; the horse never slips, and never gets diseases of the foot. The new shoe has been adopted by M. Laugnet, one of the largest jobmasters of this city, and has reduced lameness in his stables to a third. The Omnibus Company have shod 1,200 of their horses in the new style, and speak most highly of the improvement.

## THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

*(Friend of India, Sept. 18.)*

Our latest intelligence from the Huzara frontier is to the effect that, as far as the civil officers could judge, there is not much probability of the tribes of the Black Mountain being joined by the clans beyond the Indus. The latter have their hands full, owing to the hostilities between the Bonairwals and their proteges, the Hindustani fanatics, on the one hand, and the Akhoond of Swat and his followers on the other. General Wilde's advance was expected to take place next week. As the enemy's crops ripen early in October it is of importance that we should enter the Hussunzye country at once.

## BOMBAY.

The steamer "Shaftesbury," Captain Atkins, sailed on Sunday, for Hongkong, with 3334 chests of Malwa opium and 1,936 bales of cotton.

The following passengers sailed yesterday per steamer "Comorin," Captain Turner, which proceeds to the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee:—For Kurrachee—Mr. J. B. McDougal. For Bushire—Mr. Hayward.

The height of water in the tower of Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 57 feet 6 inches; the rainfall up to the same date was 67 inches five tenths. On the corresponding day last year the depth of water was 57 feet 2 inches, and the total rainfall registered was 71 inches nine tenths.

From the weather report for the collectorate of Surat for the fortnight ending 31st August, it appears that the fall of rain was very slight. New cotton seed was being sown, as the old cotton had either been washed up or become putrid in consequence of the late heavy rains in the collectorate. The state of public health was good except in the districts of Bugwara, Mundvee, and Bulsar. The cattle were free from disease.

The inquest touching the death of Shaik Cassam, fireman of the "Euphrates," was resumby Dr. Lumsdaine yesterday. The jury ed returned a verdict—"That the deceased died from injuries received by falling accidentally from a scaffolding whilst working in the Mazagon Dockyard."

On Sunday last a Hindoo boy, aged six years, while engaged in washing a piece of cloth at a pond at Colaba, slipped and fell in. Nobody, it appears, was there at the time of the accident. He was after some time taken out quite dead. An inquest was held yesterday on the body, and a verdict of accidental death by drowning was returned.

The following information was laid by Rustomjee Pestonjee Soortee before Mr. Connon on Saturday last:—"I am an articled clerk to Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, solicitor, and have bound myself to serve him with diligence, honesty, and propriety. I have been acquainted for some time past with one Purshotum Megjee, whom, on or about the 21st April last, I lent on his promissory note of that date the sum of 5,000 rupees, which he promised to return to me within a week. About two months after this transaction he desired me to introduce, and I accordingly introduced, him to Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, whom he has employed as his attorney in certain legal proceedings which he has instituted or is about to institute against his brother, Runchor Megjee. I lately pressed him urgently for payment of the sum of Rs. 5,000, which he obtained from me upon his promise to return the same within a week, and on or about the eighth day of August last I sent him a notice through Messrs. Dallas and Co. threatening proceedings in default of immediate payment. Shortly afterwards the said Purshotum Megjee, I am informed and verily believe, called upon my master, Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, to whom he stated, amongst other things, that he had not received any money from me, but that he had executed to me the promissory note without any consideration, and only as recompense for the services which I, as clerk to Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, was to render in respect of the proceedings aforesaid. The said Purshotum Megjee also produced to Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw some other document which the said Purshotum Megjee alleged was written out by him and signed by me, that writing being in the nature of an acknowledgment on my part that no money had been actually lent by me, and of an agreement on my part to receive payment of the note only in the event of the termination of the proceedings aforesaid favourably to the said Purshotum Megjee. I say that the signature affixed to the said writing is not my signature or handwriting. The said Purshotum Megjee has lately applied to Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw for the return of the said writing to him. I charge the said Purshotum Megjee with forgery, using as genuine a forged document, fabricating false evidence and defamation." His Worship taking the circumstances into consideration granted a warrant.

## INSOLVENT COURT.—Monday, Sept. 21

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker, Commissioner.)

*In re Vurdman Jetsey.*

This insolvent, whose liabilities amounted to Rs. 29,319 and his assets (bad) to Rs. 980, stated that he began trading with a capital of Rs. 3,000. He had dealt in shares of the National Association, for calls on which Rs. 14,000 was due.

His Lordship remarked that the insolvent had contracted debts far in excess of his means, and on account of this and his having speculated in shares adjourned his discharge for six months.

*In re William Fisher Chetham.*

This insolvent, a preventive officer, had been insolvent last year and had now incurred debts to the amount of Rs. 1,579, and was possessed of no assets; his discharge was granted on his promising to pay Rs. 50 a month for the benefit of his creditors.

*In re Richard Parker Halstead.*

This insolvent, who is a contractor, had applied for his discharge on last Court day, but had then been ordered to give notice of his application, which had been done, and his discharge was now granted.

*In re Cawdass Narrondass.*

Mr Farran said he had formerly made an application on behalf of the Official Assignee and the trustees, Mr. Dunlop and Damodhur Heerjee, for leave to compromise debts due to the estate, and to submit to arbitration any differences which might arise. His Lordship had then ordered notice of the application to be given, which had been done without any notice of opposition being given. He now applied that the order should be made.

His Lordship said he was not disposed to allow the sale of debts, as many persons would no doubt pay large sums for them in order to vent their ill-will. It was not desirable that such a thing should be encouraged. He would, however, allow the remainder of the application.

*In re Nowrojee Dhunjeebhoy Coorlawalla.*

Mr. Mayhew, on behalf of this insolvent, applied for an interim order: but Mr. Farran appeared to oppose the application, and stated that his client had only received notice of the application on Saturday. The application was therefore adjourned till next Court day.

*In re G. B. Gladding.*

It will be remembered that on the 2nd instant, this insolvent applied for an interim order for protection, which was then refused. To-day the application was renewed, Mr. McCulloch appearing on behalf of the applicant.

Mr. McCulloch said that on the previous day the opposing counsel had opposed the granting of the order on the ground that the schedule was insufficient. He might state that property had been lodged by the insolvent with the Official Assignee amounting to Rs. 17,500. Mr. Gladding's liabilities amounted to Rs. 65,225, and towards that, in addition to the property delivered to the Official Assignee, there were book debts amounting to Rs. 36,390, of which Rs. 22,398 was good, and the rest doubtful.

His Lordship—That would give about eight annas in the rupee.

Mr. McCulloch said there were only good and doubtful debts, no bad debts, and he thought the estate would realise about fourteen annas in the rupee.

His Lordship—Oh yes, in saying eight annas I was only counting what you said were good.

Mr. McCulloch said that such an estate would by no means indicate any recklessness on the part of the insolvent, and he apprehended that His Lordship would hold that, unless it could be shown that credit had been given by the insolvent at a time and in a manner which would be grossly reckless, and that he gave credit to persons to whom he ought not under any circumstances to have trusted, the insolvent would be entitled to say "I am not unreasonable; if people owe me money that is not my fault." The debts were Rs. 65,000 and the assets Rs. 54,000, and from the balance Mr. Gladding would be entitled to deduct an adequate means for support and maintenance, current expenses of office, and other charges. The difference between these two sums was Rs. 11,000, and that was all that Mr. Gladding was morally responsible for; and were he to deduct from that Rs. 11,000, a decent maintenance for the four years he had been in business, there would be a balance on the other side, because no European with a family could live decently in Bombay on less than Rs. 5,000 a year. The counsel on the other side would probably mention a sum of Rs 2,000 which did not appear in the schedule, but that had been paid away in small every-day payments, and could well be accounted for. He ventured to think there was nothing in the conduct of the insolvent which could prejudice His Lordship against granting this application. The object of the application was that Mr. Gladding might be able to take steps to maintain his family, and it was a great hardship that, everything having been given up to his creditors, and he being unable except by his own labour to provide for his family, the insolvent should now be prevented from doing so by his incarceration.

Mr. Dunbar, who appeared for J. Gladding and Sons, of London, the father and brother of the insolvent, to oppose the application, said the insolvent's father had come out to Bombay specially to look after his own property and the property of other parties which had been sent out to the insolvent, and had to stay in Bombay for a considerable time. He would call His Lordship's attention to the fact that a sum of Rs. 2,000 on account of a refreshment room which had been received by the insolvent now here appeared in the schedule. His learned friend had said that this sum had been frittered away by paying small sums, but he could not believe that, for had it been so these small sums would no doubt have been carefully entered, as he (Mr. Dunbar) saw in the schedule payments to sweepers, butlers, cooks, sepoys, &c. And then again at the former hearing the property lodged with the Official Assignee only amounted to Rs. 5,000, and now they were told it amounted to Rs. 17,000. His learned friend seemed to be very sanguine about the debts being recovered; but he (Mr. Dunbar) found Mr. A. Musgrave entered as owing Rs. 3,783, which was described as part good, and still Mr. Musgrave was entered as having absconded from Bombay. Then as to the decent maintenance mentioned by his learned friend for the insolvent's family for four years past, he learned that the insolvent had only been married for one year, and that while a bachelor he had indulged in a very large expenditure. As to his wishing to have an opportunity of supporting his family by his labour, Mr. Gladding certainly could not expect to be employed in business in his present circumstances.

His Lordship asked what was the object of the opposition,—whether they were afraid of the insolvent leaving Bombay?

Mr. Dunbar said there was a fear of the insolvent leaving Bombay. If his clients could get security that the insolvent would not leave Bombay no further objection would be made to the granting of the order.

His Lordship—And what security will satisfy you?

Mr. Dunbar—Two sureties of Rs. 2,000 each.

His Lordship asked Mr. McCulloch how Mr. Gladding accounted for the Rs. 2,000 which had been referred to, and Mr. Gladding entered the witness box and stated the items paid by him from this sum.

His Lordship (addressing Mr. Gladding)—I think under the circumstances you should give surety that you will not leave Bombay. If you give surety to the amount of Rs. 4,000 I will give you the interim order, but I cannot give it unless you give me surety.

Mr. Gladding said he should like to make up the sum by sureties of small amounts, say Rs. 50.

Mr. Dunbar—I do not object to four sureties, but I cannot accept sums of Rs. 30, Rs. 40, and Rs. 50.

Mr. McCulloch thought the other side would be more likely to get the money if the amount was made up of small sums.

His Lordship—Well, I won't limit the number of sureties. If you will get the Rs. 4,000 I will grant the order.

Mr. Dunbar—The sureties must be to the satisfaction of the Official Assignee.

His Lordship—Yes, and the schedule must be amended before the petition comes on for hearing.

Mr. Gladding undertook to find sureties amounting to the required sum, and the Court adjourned.

## FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS: 1868.

NINTH DAY: MONDAY, SEPT. 21.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Westropp.)

Alleged Criminal Breach of Trust.—Ludda Ookerda was charged with having on the 21st May 1867 committed criminal breach of trust as a servant of Rs. 500 belonging to his master.

Mr. Dunbar with Mr. Macpherson appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. McCulloch for the defence.

Mr. Dunbar opened the case for the prosecution remarking that the facts lay within very narrow compass. The prisoner was employed by Allana Wydeena as a metha and collector of outstandings. The firms had dealings with a Marwaree firm, Jumull Kutchra, and one day in May last year a servant from the latter applied for the balance due to the Marwaree. He addressed the moonim Malljee Teckjee, and as the prisoner had the account books in his hand at the time, the moonim asked him what the amount was. He replied that it was Rs. 1,214, and soon afterwards got that amount from the moonim, and was sent to pay the balance. On returning he said he had done so, and entered the payment as Rs. 1,214. It turned out however that the real amount and payment was only Rs. 714, and though the prisoner had got the assistance of his learned friend, still if the jury believed the evidence, not even the ingenuity of his learned friend would make a loophole for escape.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution, and Mr. McCulloch cross-examined the witnesses as to the complicated character of the charges in the Police Office and the manner in which these had been multiplied and prolonged. He also questioned them to show that that there had been erasures and fictitious entries made in the books so as to strengthen the case against the prisoner.

Mr. Connon, acting Chief Magistrate, who had committed the prisoner, was then called. He stated in reply to Mr. McCulloch that there was some information against the prisoner in September 1867, and he was first brought in Court in February following. The case had to his regret been adjourned several times not altogether at the request of the prosecutor, but because he (Mr. Connon) was expecting to be relieved as Magistrate, and the case was complicated.

The Judge—And you wished to give your successor the benefit of it. I have no doubt if Mr. Bickersteth was here he would feel highly grateful to you (laughter).

Mr. Connon—Well, Mr. Bickersteth adjourned it from time to time till he left, and then I got it as a legacy (laughter). The case was not dismissed by me on the second information; but the reason was that a native solicitor was in charge, and he got it into such a muddle that I told him unless he could make out the case I would dismiss it. Then another solicitor appeared the next morning that the case was called, and he has conducted it since.

His Lordship said he regretted Mr. Peile (now acting for the prosecution) had not got the case sooner, as four months was rather long for a man to be prosecuted in the Police Court. Mr. Peile came on the stage on 15th July, and the prisoner was committed for trial on the 5th August. Thus he had managed to get through the case in a fortnight, and it was clear that if the prosecutor had been competently advised in the first instance, the case would have been earlier committed. It might or might not turn out that the prisoner had been rightly in custody, but he thought that with the chance the man was innocent it was very desirable that the case should have been despatched in a shorter time. The delay seemed to have been owing to the way in which the prosecution was conducted, for the statement of Mr. Connon was that the matter was not put before him in a tangible form. It was not perhaps altogether owing to the incompetency of the solicitor, for Mr. Connon had mentioned that he expected to be relieved, and there was no doubt that gentleman was in uncertainty at the time as to the terms of his office, and it would have been a difficult matter to have undertaken a complicated case. Nevertheless if it had been in the hands of a competent person the case might have been cleared up in a short time so as to let it be committed.

Mr. Dunbar—I believe the prisoner was not in custody all the time from February. Mr. Peile tells me he was on bail.

Mr. McCulloch—But he was in prison from 15th February till 13th July.

His Lordship remarked that at any rate this was a very proper subject of complaint, and a matter which the Court under certain circumstances would be obliged to take into consideration.

Mr. McCulloch then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He urged that the alterations on the books might have been made either by the prisoner to conceal his false entry, or by the prosecutor to justify false charges. His Lordship and possibly all of them knew that when Mr. Peile took up a case nothing was left undone; and if when he was before the Magistrate these entries had been as they now were, and had Mr. Peile known that, then doubtless a gentleman of his cleverness would not have failed to bring that to notice. That had not been so however, and the presumption was that he had not known of them; but the prosecutor had had the books all the four months the prisoner was in custody, and it was possible, might have scratched out the entries and put in others,—and the rapidity and precision with which he had pointed out the alterations was such that a man could show only regard to be up very early in the morning, for their statements and the books of the Marwaree, the learned counsel remarked that the Marwarees had, as his Lordship observed in the course of the case, got before the rest of the world so much so that they were a year in advance. They had to-day heard evidence by one of that race, to meet which any of the jury would require to be up very early in the morning, for their names was synonymous with sharp practice throughout Bombay. Their habits were however a synonym too for laxness, and it was possible that the prosecutor had got this Marwaree to come here as an act of friendship, a stretch which he could perhaps easily make in order that one case might succeed from so many bungled ones. The learned counsel concluded by urging a suggestion that the Marwaree book had been manufactured by the Court, and holding that the muddle of charges at the Police office gave a colour to an idea of animosity existing against the prisoner.

His Lordship then summed up, observing that there had been nothing in the evidence to show that the prosecutor had tampered with the books, or that the witness had not spoken the truth; but that it would be an atrocious conspiracy if these were false charges, and that it was for the jury to form an opinion whether such proceedings had been resorted to. The delay in the Police Court did not show animosity, but had been due to a combination of unfortunate circumstances. When the case got into the hands of Mr. Peile a ray of light seemed to have got into the Magistrate's mind and enabled him to commit it to the Sessions, and he only regretted that that ray had not earlier reached the Magistrate.

The charge to the jury was made before tiffin, so that the jury at once retired to consider their verdict. After two hours they returned to court, and the foreman stated they could not agree—though they were 11 to 1.

His Lordship ordered the jury to retire for further consideration, and they were recalled at half-past six on the close of the next case, but the foreman stated they had not agreed and had no hopes of doing so.

His Lordship said as counsel had no objections he would now discharge them in this case. They had not got tiffin and he would not like any one to keep him in such circumstances (a laugh).

Mr. Macpherson said his learned friend Mr. Dunbar intended to proceed on some of the other counts on which prisoner had not yet been arraigned.

His Lordship said he would not proceed with such at this Sessions, and he would discharge the prisoner on the same bail. That would be considered to-morrow, but he would say that the prisoner had been five months in custody and he did not think the prosecution should be continued. He supposed that the prosecution had chosen their best leg first and they could not stand on that.

Mr. Macpherson said he would communicate this to his learned friend.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Shivjee Bhojraj was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant whilst employed by Chuttoo Ookerda.

The case for the prosecution was that prisoner had been engaged as a gomasta to the prosecutor, who is a cotton merchant. During the absence of the latter, prisoner carried on business in Bombay. He furnished an account of his transactions but prosecutor was not satisfied with that, and so took possession of the books and found a number of fraudulent entries therein He therefore brought the present charges of criminal breach of trust of Rs. 2,000 and embezzlement of other sums, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 9,682.

His Lordship in summing up said he would not trouble the jury as to the transactions with a native firm, as there was some shuffling of the cards which it was difficult to understand, as he had doubts of the integrity of the witness and as the case was enveloped in a mist which rendered the transaction unexplainable. He showed the circumstances of the payment of a cheque for Rs. 2,500 from Messrs. Hutchison, Dods, and Co., which the prisoner denied having received, and as to a false entry of a payment of Rs. 2,000 to Messrs. Robinson and Co.

The jury were then left to consider their verdict, but the foreman stated after a few minutes that some of them wished His Lordship to ask the prisoner to explain the transaction with Robinson and Co.

His Lordship replied that he could do no such thing. He prisoner had not chosen to put any question or give any explanation, and neither the court, counsel, nor jury could ask him to do so. The days of interrogating prisoners had now gone by (a laugh).

The foreman then stated that the jury found the prisoner guilty on the counts of attempting to cheat in the entry as to Robinson and Co., but that they could not agree as to the others.

His Lordship said he would discharge them from giving a verdict as to the other counts as he did not think these of importance.

The prisoner asked His Lordship to make on order for payment of Rs. 1,000 due him as wages.

His Lordship replied that he had no power to do so or investigate in the matter. The sentence of the Court was that he should be imprisoned for twelve months.

The Court then adjourned till next day.

## FORT POLICE COURT.—21st September.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

Drunk and Disorderly.—John Fitzgerald, a European, was found guilty of being drunk and disorderly yesterday at Colaba. He was fined Rs. 10, or in default sentenced to a week's imprisonment in the House of Correction.

Offence against Hospital Rules.—Antoo Fulwater and Francis Ellia, servants of the Colaba Sanitarium, were charged by Sergeant Hausman with bringing in some spirituous liquors without first having received orders from the Commanding Officer. They were found guilty and each fined Rs. 25, with the alternative of imprisonment for a month in the House of Correction.

## MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—21st Sept.

(Before J. L. warden, Esq.)

Desertion.—Curreem Baboo, seaman of the "Malta," was charged with deserting the ship. He was found guilty and sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment in the House of Correction.—Ameer Sydoo, and five other seamen of the "Goleonda," were sentenced to be imprisoned for fifteen days, and further to forfeit the wages due to them, for a similar offence.

Theft of a Goose Egg.—Francis Michel, a Mudrasee butler, was charged by Mr. T. D. Hewett with the theft of a goose egg. The prisoner was a servant in the house where Mr. Hewett resides. Mr. Hewett placed an egg under a goose which the prisoner had seen, and soon after it was missing. Search being made an imitation egg lost sometime back, and also the stolen one, were found in prisoner's room. He was found guilty, and fined Rs. 15, or in default to be imprisoned for our weeks in the House of Correction.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE CLOSING OF THE GRAVEYARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you permit me to enquire through your columns whether the Municipal Commissioner's order, closing several Christian cemeteries in the Presidency town after the 31st December 1868, will affect parties who have family vaults on which large sums of money have been expended, including the price paid to Government for the piece of ground?

A. P.

Bombay, 19th September.

### A TAX-PAYER'S LAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is commonly said that money is the root of all evil; never having been burdened with any great share myself, experience has taught me that the want of it is a still greater evil. My object in writing, however, is not to trouble you with a peep into my ledger, whose neat columns are not yet disfigured, but to ask you, as an act of charity, to enlighten not only myself but a host of others similarly bothered, as to what taxes we ought to pay. We are getting printed *chits* from the Municipal Commissioner's office, signed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee or by Mr. Chin Tumppy, asking us to "shell out" or stand certain consequences and penalties. To solicit a donation and to threaten in the same breath seems to me to be a proceeding so very uncivil, that I am ashamed to find so nice a gentleman as Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee unperilling his popularity by a resort to it, and as to Mr. Chin Tumppy I shall yet revoke the codicil to my will if he is not a little more polite in future.

I think it was Sir Charles Trevelyan, Sir Patrick Grant, or Mr. Robert Knight who once said—"That we folks in India did not pay two rupees a-head per annum in the shape of taxes." I will not attribute this to malice, but I know what I think, for I, as a unit of the population, find that between Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Chin Tumppy, and my worthy and much-respected landlord, I pay exactly three rupees per hundred, and as the lowest-paid individual in this land earns his hundred a-year it follows that he pays his three rupees. Enough this to upset the two-rupee theory.

On principle I don't object to taxes, for if we had no gas lamps in our streets we should have no lamps to pelt at. I like the police, particularly the Bombay policemen, a fine jaunty set of fellows, not overburdened with ceremony and not bent double with an uncommon load of politeness. "Cute" fellows too—they walk and smell round one, as if they expect to find in each individual the dog that hid the letter. And the native police, too, what a loss to me personally would their being "wound up" prove, they sing so charmingly under my window of a morning that the tears are ready to start to my eyes as I consign the contents of my foot-bath to their unsuspecting puggries. Then the ballalcore tax. Where breathes the vandal who would tear this army from our jolly Commissioner? Away the thought! take my mite and welcome to it. But these are taxes for which I receive some return, I have my fun, I am admired by the Bobbies, and I am saved calling a spade a spade as somebody else does, and I consequently don't grumble at them: in fact I am so much pleased with the arrangement, that I shall place Mr. Crawford's carte in my album.

But after ungrumblingly paying taxes on my cheese and beer, I think it is beyond a joke to have Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and Mr. Chin Tumppy going round with the hat collecting for Public Works. As a specimen of P. W., only look at the old Secretariat new compound wall: after building the wall and planting the rails the ground is dug down to the foundation for the purpose of levelling it with Apollo Street.

Watt Tyler disapproved of taxes on principle, and I don't quite go the length of boasting that I love them, and I will tell you my reason, which is just this, that my hundred rupees is not all spent on this individual unit, but is used in feeding ten little cheese eaters, who in themselves are quite a source of revenue to the Import Department of the country. I think it would be only fair to exempt from taxes all those who have five persons or more dependent on a single income.

Who seconds the amendment?

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Bombay, 18th September.

## AN EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your paper of this day's date contains a report of the case heard by the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould on Saturday last, in which I had the misfortune to appear as the defendant, and as I consider the mention made of it is calculated—unless some further statement of facts is given by me—to injure me professionally, I am sure you will give me an opportunity of putting such statement before your readers.

In October 1864 a suit was filed in the High Court by Bhugwandass Toolseydass and others against Dharseybhoy Premjee and others. The plaintiff in the suit against me was the attorney for the plaintiffs in that suit, and he also acted for some of the defendants. A man named Jumnadass Toolseydass was one of the defendants, but he did not appear. My predecessor, Mr. Crawford, acted for Dharseybhoy Premjee who was the real defendant, the others being only nominal parties. The suit arose out of a family dispute as to a dhurmsalla on Malabar Hill which had been in the quiet possession of Dharseybhoy over twenty years. The plaintiffs desired that the property should be partitioned between the family, and for that purpose, if necessary, that it should be sold. Dharseybhoy claimed a sum of Rs. 2,000 out of the property as the amount expended by him in repairs. The suit was heard at great length before the present Chief Justice, and on the 25th of September 1865 he decreed that the matter should be referred to the Commissioner, to ascertain whether there were any members of the undivided family, and to ascertain the amount due to Dharseybhoy; and there was a further order for the sale of the property and for payment of the costs of the suit on both sides, and of the Advocate-General, out of the proceeds, and a division of the remainder if any among the family of which Dharseybhoy was one. Nothing further was then done in the suit until September 1866, when some metings were held before the Commissioner. In February 1867 the parties agreed to refer the matter to arbitration for the purpose of ascertaining the amount due to Dharseybhoy, which was done, and the arbitrators awarded him Rs. 1,400 to be paid out of the proceeds. Besides this he was entitled to a fourth share in the property. The plaintiffs' attorney had the conduct of the suit: he however did nothing in it, although he should have got the conditions of sale prepared, and the property sold as directed by the decree. My client Dharseybhoy, of course, still continued in possession, as he had a right to do until the money due to him was paid, as the Court had made no directions as to his giving up possession. On Sunday, the 3rd of November 1867, Jumnadass Toolseydass, one of the defendants, who was entitled to one-sixteenth of the residue of the proceeds of the sale of the property, went up to the dhurumsalla, and without Dharseybhoy's permission took up his residence there with his wife and servant. The dhurumsalla was at this time occupied by the servants of an influential member of the caste, who was rebuilding a house near, and they remained on there. On Monday morning Dharseybhoy and friends came to me about the matter and asked me what they should do, and I advised them to turn Jumnadass out, as he was a trespasser. They then asked me to go up to the place about it, and I went there with them on Monday afternoon. I told Jumnadass he had no right there, and that he must go, and as he declined he was forcibly ejected, after which I left, leaving Dharseybhoy's people in the house. On leaving the place Jumnadass went directly to the house of his adviser, the plaintiff in the suit against me, and acting under his advice he returned in the night with thirty or forty people, broke open the door of the house, turned out all the people there, assaulting several in doing so, and kept possession. I was informed of this the next day, and I then advised my client to proceed by way of suit to recover the property, as otherwise there would most probably be a fight and somebody might be seriously injured. I was getting the papers ready for this purpose, but on the morning of the 7th I was informed that the plaintiff had attended with Jumnadass at the Mazagon Police Court and had applied for a warrant to arrest me for turning him out of the house, and that a summons calling upon me to answer numerous charges had been issued against me, and with which I may add I was afterwards served. Under these circumstances I advised my client to summon Jumnadass and his friends for what they had done, and I attended at the Police Court to make the application for him. Somebody had been employed to watch my office, and when I was in the middle of making the application the plaintiff came down and opposed it. The magistrate after some discussion declined to hear the plaintiff and granted my application. I then left the Court, and when outside I told the plaintiff that I considered he was at the bottom of the whole affair, and I held him responsible for it. Not content with what he had already done and had advised his client to do, in order still further to annoy me about an hour after I had returned from the Court to my office I received a letter from the plaintiff demanding Rs. 10,000 damages from me on Jumnadass's behalf. I then tore the letter across and wrote as complained of, which I admit now was done without consideration, but which I submit to your readers was not a very gross act on my part, considering the provocation I had received. I consider I did nothing whatever which justified the plaintiff in breaking through all etiquette among professional men, and applying as he did for a warrant to arrest me, and I think I can safely say that not another solicitor in Bombay, either European or native, would have treated me as the plaintiff did. I merely acted in the interests of my client, and I venture to say I acted in a perfectly legal manner. If, however, I did act illegally, I had committed no such offence as justified the plaintiff in advising his client to proceed against me in a Criminal Court, and certainly not to try and obtain a warrant for my arrest. His clients had without doubt broken the law and acted most improperly, but I proposed to deal with the matter in a Civil Court in the usual way. I presume, however, with the usual idea possessed by a lower class of natives the plaintiff and his party considered that the one who got to the Police Court first would be best believed, and so they rushed away there.

As I believed I had been very badly treated by the plaintiff, I naturally declined when the case came on to offer any apology, and I may say I did not do this without due consideration, for I had quite made up my mind before that nothing should induce me to apologize to a person who had acted towards me as the plaintiff did, In order that it may not be supposed that the fact of the plaintiff being a native kept me from making the required apology, I may say that that point never entered into my consideration, for I would as soon apologize to a native, who deserved one from me, as a European. I can safely say I have always treated all native members of the profession as gentlemen, and have always, with the exception of the plaintiff, received the same treatment from them.

The suit was not commenced by the plaintiff for nearly six months after the writing complained of was written. It is perfectly clear therefore that his feelings were not much injured by it, for if they had been, he would have commenced his suit at once instead of waiting until he got up a proper spirit of revenge to proceed on the matter.

With these remarks I leave the matter to you, Sir, and your readers, to say whether or no I deserved the excessively severe remarks made as to my conduct by the learned Judge before whom the case came.—I am, &c.,

JOHN S. HURRELL.

Bombay, 21st September.

Shopkeepers' Morality.—A parliamentary return was published this morning which is not very flattering to the metropolitan shopkeeper. It is a "black list" of the number of persons in the metropolitan parishes convicted during the six months between July, 1867, and January, 1868, of practically defrauding either themselves or their customers, the latter being the greatest sufferers, by the use of false weights and measures. The return contains a list of no less than 669 offenders of this kind, and the practice, according to this statement, seems to have been most rife in the districts of Westminster, Deptford, Lewisham, and Woolwich. On the other hand it would seem that the Paddington, Hanover-square, and some of the suburban divisions, have either enjoyed complete immunity from offences of this kind, or have not the advantage of a zealous police service for their detection. In the return for the division of St. Marylebone, which had thirty-four offenders, the names are entirely suppressed, on the ground that many of the offenders were not proved to have had a fraudulent intention.—*Express, Aug.* 28.

## INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own correspondent.)

TANNAH, 21st September.

Our rains threaten to rouse us from the coziness which we usually indulge in during the monsoon, but it may be added, to the credit of our worthy Collector, that he has been "up and doing" in the district, in the teeth of the inclemency of the weather.

There is a rumour current that it is contemplated to unite the lines of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and G. I. P. Railway about this part. If there is any prospect of the project being carried out, I would suggest a route *via* Wazarabhai to form a junction at Callian,—a route which offers advantages both in respect of construction and in a commercial point of view.

The mention of Wazarabhai reminds me of the natural hot springs existing there, a few of which flow into well-built cisterns. The water emits a sulphurous odour, and is reported to have proved efficacious in the case of cutaneous eruptions. The temperature of the water varies from 96 deg. to 125 deg., and is said to increase at certain periods of the year, when rice and other grain are suspended over it in a cloth and cooked.

The country is wearing a lovely aspect, and the weather delightfully pleasant at the opening and close of the day. Our tanks and wells are well filled, but our roads in the district have been much damaged.

Did you ever, Mr. Editor, enter the buildings here, where our public offices are? If you have, I have no doubt you will concur with me in the opinion, that they are discreditable to the times we live in. They are cramped, close and stifling. A peep in during business hours would disclose the miserable packing of the occupants.

The Dasara festival is now at its zenith, and almost all classes throng to contribute to what appears to me a wild frantic noise.

## THE CASE OF THE PUNJAB BANK vs. MERWANJEE NOWROJEE MEENWALAH.

(From our Kurrachee correspondent.)

The following is a summary of the evidence given on the second day (Saturday, 12th instant,) of the investigation held by the Magistrate, F. P., Kurrachee, in the matter of the information laid by the manager of the Punjab Bank, Kurrachee, against Merwanjee Nowrojee Meenwallah:—

Ruttonjee Bazonjee examined—I was in the Punjab Bank till 22nd July last, when I was dismissed, but not on account of any connection with Merwanjee. I have known him for about a year and a half, and used to drive to office with him. My duties at the Bank were copying letters, despatching and registering hoondees. At times I used to write the floating discount and profit and loss ledgers. This hoondee (Hoondee A) was registered by me. One of the Bank peons brought it to me for the purpose. There was a local slip with it. Do not recollect about a translation slip being attached to it. The hoondee was registered without it, because I could read it, although I did not know the handwriting. I have never seen Merwanjee's Goozrattee handwriting. I cannot say this is his. I might have heard Manockjee say in Court yesterday that it was, but cannot swear that I did hear him say so. I had no conversation with Merwanjee about the hoondee other than in the usual office routine. Do not remember ever having seen him write Goozrattee. Do not remember having had to issue a notice to Eduljee Jeewunjee of Kotree in connection with the hoondee. I registered this hoondee (marked D) in the Bank books, but had no conversation with Merwanjee about it. It was not given to me to get accepted. It is in the handwriting of some mehta, and the acceptance in that of a Parsee.

To the Court—I have attended the Court because I am a friend of Merwanjee's and am interested in the case.

Shapoorjee Hormusjee examined—I have been in Kurrachee for 23 years. I was formerly engaged under Mr. Chamberlain, but have been carrying on business since I left him. I am acquainted with the names of all the Parsee firms in Kurrachee, but do not know that of Muncherjee Ruttonjee & Co. either here or at Kotree. I do not know the firm of Nadersha and Dorabjee, but have seen a board with N. D. Dinshaw upon it in the Suddur Bazaar. I suppose the letters stand for Nadersha Dorabjee Dinshaw. The board has now been altered to Eduljee Dinshaw & Co.

Dinshaw Perozshaw examined—I have carried on business in Kurrachee for 18 years. I have never heard of a firm of the name of Muncherjee Ruttonjee & Co. I do not know one named Nadersha Dorabjee. I retired from business last year.

Pestonjee Byramjee examined—I have been in Kurrachee for 21 years, and in mercantile business for the past five years. I never heard of the firm of Muncherjee Ruttonjee & Co. either here or at Kotree. Recollect the names of Nadersha and Dorabjee; they have a shop next to my house in camp; there is a sign board, it has been altered now to Dinshaw and Co., formerly it was N. D. Dinshaw. I might have seen Merwanjee's handwriting in Goozrattee. We were in the habit of corresponding in English. Cannot make out the writing in these hoondees.

To the Court—I heard Eduljee Dinshaw was the owner of the shop with the board N. D. Dinshaw. His brother managed it for a time, and it was managed by a servant afterwards. Eduljee's brother's name was Dorabjee. Eduljee owned another shop also.

Four other witnesses named Framjee Merwanjee, Byramjee Perozshaw, Jamsetjee Ardaseer, and Jehangeer Jamsetjee were examined, with the view of proving the handwriting of the two hoondees, but each one stated that he could not swear to it.

Another witness, a very material one, Eduljee Jeewunjee, whose name is alleged to have been forged to one of the hoondees, could not attend to give his evidence in consequence of sickness. The Magistrate, however, proceeded to examine accused, who declined to answer any question, and said he reserved his defence for the Court of Sessions. The Magistrate thereupon remarked that there was sufficient evidence to commit the accused to the next Sessions for trial on the charge of forgery of two hoondees, using them as genuine, having forged them with intent to cheat, and also forging the names of Muncherjee Ruttonjee & Co. to two letters to the address of the Manager of the Punjab Bank—altogether eight counts.

The accused claimed to have Mr. Leggett (counsel for prosecutor) as a witness in the case before the Session Court, but the Magistrate being satisfied that the request was made with the object of preventing that gentleman from conducting the prosecution before the higher Court, refused the application. Accused was then removed in custody.

## SPORTING.

### DECCAN MONSOON MEETING.

(From our own correspondent.)

Second Day, Saturday, 19th September.

1st Race.—"Thousand Rupees Purse," presented by the Honourable S. Mansfield. For all horses. Weight for age. Winner of the Derby to carry 5 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Entrance for horses named on 1st May 5 G. M. Entrance for horses named on 1st June 10 G. M. Entrance for horses named on 1st August 20 G. M. A sweepstakes of 20 G. M. for each horse declared to start. One mile and three quarters.

| | st. lbs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Captain Kirwan's...c aus h Cœur-de-Lion... | 9 12 | Calton. |
| Mr. Field's .....b aus h Bude Light .... | 9 5 | Hackney. |

In this race "Bude Light" was the favourite at any odds, but the knowing ones were, as in the case of all the other favourites in to-day's races, completely taken in, not one of them having realised the too sanguine hopes of the "ring." "Cœur-de-Lion" took the lead at starting and kept it to the finish, beating "Bude Light" by about three lengths.

Time.—¼ mile 27s., ½ mile 54s., ¾ mile 1m. 20s., mile 1m. 47½s; the whole distance in 3m. 19s.

2nd Race.—"His Highness Aga Khan's Purse," value Rs. 500. For all maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winner of the Derby to carry 7 lbs. extra. Entrance for horses named on 1st May 5 G. M. Entr

## INDIGO CULTIVATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(*Madras Times, Sept.* 14.)

An up-country correspondent with reference to the comparative statement of indigo cultivation published in our columns of the 2nd instant, writes as follows:—"I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that the Board of Revenue returns of indigo cultivation in the Cuddapah district this year as compared with last are erroneous. Either the area said to have been under cultivation last year or that of this year are wrong. It is very probable that there may be 14,300 acres under indigo cultivation this year, since that represents a yield only of 5,720 Madras maunds, and I know that 2,000 are already in the market, and that the bulk of the crop has yet to be manufactured; but it cannot be true that only 3,600 acres were under cultivation in 1867. We ourselves had upwards of 1,000 acres, and our native neighbours had fully as much, and together we occupy comparatively only a small portion of the Cuddapah indigo field. Very possibly the general out-turn of indigo in this district this year may be greater than it was last year; but this will be owing to the finer growth of the plant rather than to the greater spread of cultivation. . . Taking all things into consideration, I am of opinion that the crop of this year will not greatly exceed that of last year, most certainly not to the extent that the returns referred to would lead one to suppose." We ourselves are somewhat sceptical of the correctness of the returns of cotton and indigo cultivation published by the Board. We fancy that though authenticated by the Collectors of districts they are compiled by subordinates, upon the accuracy of whose figures there is no great check.

## A NEW UNIFORM FOR THE INFANTRY.

(*Madras Times, Sept* 14.)

We learn upon excellent authority, that a new uniform has been sanctioned in London for the Infantry of the British Army, and, that the new constume is well calculated to remove for ever the stigma under which the Infantry uniforms have long laboured, viz., that of hideous economy. The new uniform, from what we hear, is to be included in the catalogue of gorgeous apparel hitherto only known to the household troops, and will be sufficiently gaudy and expensive to excite the feelings of "paterfamilias" and "young hopeful" to an extraordinary degree, though from rather different motives. The scarlet tunic, hitherto worn, is, we are told, to be handsomely embroidered with gold lace on the collar and cuffs. A gold sash, similar to that in use in the Foot Guards, usurps the place of the modest crimson silk one at present worn. Broad gold stripes ornament the pantaloons, and another band of the precious metal encircles the forage cap. A gold embroidered sword belt completes the alterations which may be roughly calculated at between £59 and £60 expense to officers' pockets.

No one will for a moment deny that some alteration was necessary to render the British Infantry officer's uniform less ugly and contemptible than it has been for many years. Indeed, we have only to consider a moment the latest uniforms, worn by our Infantry, to perceive how ridiculous and unsuitable they were for their purpose. It is only a few years ago that our Infantry officer wore a wonderful scarlet swallow-tail coat, adorned with heavy and unwieldy brass and tinsel epaulettes. A pipe-clayed belt, which was ever in a state of unpleasant dampness, or else white dust, was carried over his shoulder to support against his hip a brass bound skewer, by courtesy called a sword, in such a fashion as to render its withdrawal from the scabbard a work of ingenuity and perseverance. Trowsers so tight, as to render it difficult to stoop without fear of accidents frightful to think of, concealed after a fashion the nether man, while the head was surmounted with a japanned bucket with a brass chain for the handle. Such was the ridiculous uniform of a few years ago, but what shall we say of the uniform which Infantry officers at present wear? It is very little more comfortable, and not half so "astonishing"—we really cannot say "handsome"—as the other. A tight and uncomfortable "tunic," which we take to be a mongrel article of tailors'-ware between a monkey jacket and a frock coat, improved upon by an artistic foot-boy with a soul of buttons, confines the arms, the neck and the whole upper portion of the body in a scarlet embrace of an unbecoming character, and this "tunic" is pitifully embellished on the tails, the collar, and the cuffs with a few inches of lace and brass buttons, so brazen that they usually have the appearance of having been bought "a bargain" at a pawnbroker's auction. On the cuffs and collar of this precarious but shabby garment, are "facings"—in other words, patches of green, or orange, or light blue, or, in fact, any color decidedly antagonistic to scarlet, which "army dressers" allot to regiments. A *crimson* silk scarf, costly, useless, and with tassels like bell pulls, is worn, in the very worst taste, as to color and effect, over this bright scarlet coatee, and a pair of blue or Oxford grey trowsers with the narrow red stripe, peculiar to the Infantry and to livery servants, completes an attire that it would be impossible to excel in ill-taste and expensive ugliness, we think, in any Army in the world. It is unique, especially with the present modification of the "Albert hat," but it is abominably ugly—and that is all we can say for it. If Infantry officers are unfortunate in full dress uniforms, they are more successful with undress costumes. The late blue frock undress coat, with the crimson sash, and the crop of brass "knobs," was indeed an atrocity such as only a London Military tailor could be guilty of, but the present undress "patrol jacket" is a neat and comfortable costume of which the Infantry officer may well feel proud. It is the first "success" of the Military tailors in this branch of the service, and we trust, that the new full dress uniform may prove as successful. We doubt this, however, very much, since, so long as the present hideous "tunic" remains in the military fashion book, so long will the Infantry uniform appear contemptible. The tailors may spatter it over with gold lace and never improve it. As well place diamonds on a Hottentot, as embroidery on a "tunic." Holding these views, we are surprised, that the military "modistes" did not follow up their success with the Infantry patrol jacket, by adopting it as the model of the new uniform. They had only to alter its color from blue to scarlet, and its embroidery from mohair to gold lace, to make it one of the handsomest and most comfortable uniforms in the service. Apparently, they are too fond of "the tunic"—a word, that has not a single letter "h" in it, and one too, that can be pronounced with two "o's" at pleasure—and the tunic it will probably remain.

But here we would indulge in some speculation upon military uniforms in general. Who devises them? Who sactions them? Who declares that a new change of uniform is necessary? Who gains advantage from such change? These are questions to which we should be glad to receive correct answers, for we never yet found any one who could give us satisfactory information on the subject. We have heard people declare that H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge occasionally diverts himself with a pair of scissors and some colored cloth: that the Adjutant General at the Horse Guards, spends his leisure hours in various military costumes before a cheval glass: that the Prince of Wales and Mr. Poole put their heads together in the matter, but further than that we positively know the late Prince Consort invented his celebrated "Albert hat," all these assertions are mere conjectures. For our own part, we think that a considerable portion of the military uniforms at present in existence, must have been devised at the minor theatres by ingenious managers during the pantomime season. Who ever devises a new uniform for the Army, however, some one must find the change eminently to his advantage. We do not here speak of the Army tailors in general, who indirectly make large profits from a change of dress that affects thousands of officers, but of the great mysterious unknown, whose fiat goes forth to mulct every "trutsy and well beloved gentleman" of fifty or sixty pounds sterling. What does this great unknown, whoever he may be, get for his share of the transaction? Echo answers "what?" in vain, for we know no more than the Minister of War who or what he is? We think, that his identity is worth discovering, and that a better place could not be selected than the House of Commons for instituting the preliminary inquiries. Why some honorable member has not taken up the subject before, we are at a loss to imagine. In the last few years, there have been absurdly numerous changes of military costume, and of military works published "by authority," and there are numerous members of the House—especially in the Irish Brigade—who have a fine nose for an official scandal, and who would drag one to light even as a terrier "draws" a badger. Why then have we not discovered something of "the unknown" for instance, for though we do not assert, that there is any scandal in connection with new uniforms every year, and new drill books, say, once a quarter, we positively declare, that there is a mystery which the public and the Army would greatly like to see unravelled.

Before we conclude it is necessary to speculate on the consequences of this new uniform with reference to the Indian Army. Of course this new costume will be adopted in the native regiments as in the British corps "by authority," and we would pertinently enquire, "who pays the bill?" It is pretty generally known, that owing to various causes, the Indian officer of 1868 has not "cool fifties" to throw away upon fancy dresses. So well acquainted was Sir Gaspard Le Marchant with this fact, that his gruff Excellency with unusual consideration, devised in his own head "the inexpensive charger" for the Indian officer of the period. What shall we say then of the Indian officer, if we presently find him wearing a pair of regimental breeches, surpassing in value his horse, saddle, and bridle included? The spectacle will be an anomaly in military administration, yet it may any day occur. Nay! we may even find "the inexpensive charger" itself—innocent animal on its owner's back in the shape of gold lace? We really think that those who devise costly uniforms should pay for them; or, as that is not very likely, that some allowance should be made to officers to purchase uniform, if only to check the advance of fashion in the direction of the Military Tailors' shops.

## THE LATE LORD FARNHAM.

The late Right Hon. Henry Maxwell Lord Farnham, whose melancholy death in the sad railway accident near Abergele we have mentioned, was one of the most widely respected noblemen in the north of Ireland, and his death will be extensively lamented throughout the country, and more especially in the county of Cavan. Born in Dublin on the 9th of August, 1799, he was the eldest son of Henry, sixth Lord, by Lady Anne Butler, eldest daughter of Henry Thomas, second Earl of Carrick. He represented the county of Cavan in the Conservative interest from 1824 until 1838, when he succeeded to his father's honours and estates, and in the following year he was elected one of the Representative Peers for Ireland. He was a stanch supporter of the Irish Church Establishment and its interests, and a liberal subscriber to almost all its charitable and religious societies, especially those of a Protestant and Evangelical character, although he was remarkably free from the bigotry of the more advanced and intolerant Orangemen. He was also highly accomplished and beloved in private life, and was well known as a learned and able genealogist and antiquary—a pursuit to which he was perhaps the more inclined, owing to the fact that he could boast of a Royal descent in the female line from the House of Tudor. He married a daughter of the late Lord Le De Spencer, and aunt of Lady Falmouth; but, as he had no issue, his title passes to his next brother, the Hon. Somerset Richard Maxwell, who was sometime M.P. for Cavan, and served as high sheriff of that county in 1844. The second Lord Farnham, it may here be remarked, was raised in 1763 to an earldom, which, however, became extinct about 40 or 50 years ago.—*Times.*

## MISS BECKER ON THE SEXES.

In the Economic Section of the British Association (which has been holding its meetings this year at Norwich) a very large audience was present on the 25th ult. to hear a paper by Miss Becker "On the supposed differences in the minds of the two sexes of Man." Miss Becker said if we cast our eyes over the various subjects debated in the field of politics, literature, or science as they affected the interests of humanity, it was impossible to avoid being struck by the entire omission of all direct reference to the feminine portion of the race. No doubt, in many instances, such as questions affecting the supply of food to the people, or those relating to sanitary arrangements, there was no necessity to make any special reference to women, because every one admitted that they were equally liable with men to suffer from hunger and disease; and that they had an equal claim to be guarded as far as possible from the effects of these evils. Were the same principle of community of wants and uniformity in the means of supplying them recognized in other questions than those affecting mere physical existence we should have no occasion to remark on the absence of provision for women. But, unfortunately, this was by no means the case; women were admitted to have equal needs with men only as regarded the conditions of physical life; their moral and intellectual necessities were supposed to be widely different. The conditions which men found most profitable for the development of their faculties, and the promotion of the highest enjoyment of which a moral and intellectual being was capable they appeared to regard as unsuitable or unnecessary for women. Among these conditions, she might mention—first, a liberal education and the opportunity of using the advantage thereby gained in achieving an honorable independence by personal exertion; secondly, political representation, or a voice in choosing the Government or the laws, which they as individuals were bound to obey. When measures were under discussion relating to the better securing of these privileges for the people at large, we invariably found that the absence of any provision for women proceeded from the absolute exclusion of one-half of humanity as beings who had no part or lot in the need for a liberal education or for political representation. There was not the shadow of a doubt that advantages of the same kind as those conferred by the study of science on boys and men would be enjoyed by girls and women to the same degree if equal opportunities of pursuing it were afforded to them; yet we did not find that a recent committee of the Association bestowed any thought or pains on the consideration of how the latter might be made partakers in its benefits. A similar course had been taken by the Royal Geographical Society in its recent offer of prizes to encourage the study of geography in schools throughout the country. The prizes were offered only to the youth of one sex, and it therefore appeared that in the judgment of the society specially devoted to that science geographical attainments were neither necessary nor desirable for girls. There was more equality as regarded elementary instruction. It was generally admitted that girls as well as boys should be taught to read and write. (Laughter.) Yet the notion of inferiority in feminine requirements underlaid all educational legislation. For instance, in the abstract of a Bill to provide for the education of the poorer classes, introduced into the House of Commons last Session by Mr. Bruce, she found that while infants under six years of age were placed all on a level as regarded the provision made for their intellectual needs, boys above that age were to receive 6d. worth of instruction weekly, while 5d. worth was deemed sufficient for the girls. It would be strange indeed if systematic and wilful neglect on the one hand, and legislative sanction on the other hand, to the principle of making distinctions in provision for national education, to the disadvantage of girls, did not produce its natural fruit in the prevalence of the belief that women were endowed with an inferior order of intellect; that they were incapable of being taught to the same extent as men, and that they were naturally unable to appreciate the enjoyment to be derived from the exercise of the higher intellectual powers. The existing arrangements were founded on a principle at present almost universally accepted without inquiry or examination, and which was the basis of political, social, and educational legislation. This principle had been recently defined by a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette" as the radical inequality of the sexes, the radical inferiority, physical, moral, and intellectual, of woman. Now, it was a question of serious importance to determine how far the principle which led to such momentous results was a sound and scientific one. Was there in truth such a distinction between the moral and mental constitution of the two sexes that what was found to be beneficial to the one must be assumed to be hurtful to the other; that what the masculine mind liked and desired the feminine mind disliked and deprecated; that the one was progressive and the other non-progressive, or, admitting that both were capable of development, that this nature was so diverse as to require the adoption of totally different methods of promoting their development? Because if there were no such difference—in fact, if that which was naturally pleasant and profitable to a man was also pleasant and profitable to a woman, it was obvious that the feminine portion of the race, being practically debarred from such means of cultivating the higher mental faculties as were afforded by University training and membership on equal terms in the various scientific and learned societies, must suffer serious deprivation and loss. Whether any distinction existed between the minds of men and women seemed to be a proper subject of investigation by a scientific society, more especially as the question involved practical consequences of a very important nature to many millions of British subjects. Those who challenged the correctness of the position laid down by the writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette" might congratulate themselves that there existed an association ready to submit the most time-honoured propositions to the test of observation and experience, and to proclaim to the world the results derived from scientific and impartial investigation. The propositions which she desired submit to the section were three in number:—1, That the attribute of sex did not extend to mind, that there was no distinction between the intellects of men and women corresponding to and dependent on the special organization of their bodies; 2, that any broad marks of distinction which may at the present time be observed to exist between the minds of men collectively were fairly traceable to the influence of the different circumstances under which they passed their lives, and could not be proved to inhere in each class in virtue of sex; 3 that in spite of the external circumstances which tended to cause divergence in the tone of mind, habits of thought and opinions of men and women, it was a matter of fact that these did not differ more among persons of opposite sexes than they did among persons of the same sex. In illustration she would observe that among plants there was no superiority of any kind connected with sex, and that among animals whichever sex happened to be superior in physical strength dominated over the other. The superiority was not always on the side of the males as in raptorial birds and some species of insects, such as ants and bees. In the middle ages of society superiority in physical brute force carried with it superiority in all the relations of life. The mailed barons rode roughshod over an unarmed phalanx, and would have scorned with contempt the proposition that these helpless beings were in any sense their equals. When such was the rule among men, the condition of the weaker sex must necessarily be one of complete subjection and subordination. Though the young and beautiful among them were at one time exalted to a condition almost of deification, this temporary and transient ascendancy of a portion of their number could never compensate others for the disadvantages of their position. The condition of society had been altered since those days, and just as the masses of the people, finding that the protection of powerful lords was no longer necessary to security, were beginning to think and act for themselves, and to demand the means of education and political representation, so the subordinate sex was beginning to discover its needs in this respect. The law placed men and women nearly on a level with regard to personal security, while the development of knowledge, enabling man to bend to his service the physical forces of nature, tended to lower bodily strength as an element in producing personal power of ascendancy. The assumptions made respecting mental and moral discrepancies between men and women were founded on habits and customs inherited from past ages, which had their reason in the exigencies of former social and political conditions, but which were not applicable to the present day. In illustration of her second proposition, she pointed to the fact that when minds were classified into groups the male and female mind were not the only species recognized; but wherever a class of persons were united by similarity of profession or pursuit there was generated among them a peculiar tone of thought, distinguishing them from men engaged in other occupations. This was not attributed to any specific distinction in the minds of those who pursued each profession, but to education and circumstances; and a similar reason would account for all the differences that might be observed to exist between men and women. The difference in their pursuits in life—in the things each had to do—would tend to make a diversity between men and women, even if their education and training had been in common. With regard to her third proposition, she remarked that the proper method of arriving at a sound conclusion on the subject was, not to compare a fancy picture of women, made up of recollections from the poets, and vague notions of what woman ought to be, with an ideal picture of man drawn from similar veracious sources, but to compare the men and women of everyday life with one another and among themselves, and observe whether the alleged discrepancy was borne out by personal experience of living human beings. She believed the result of this observation would be to show that ordinary women were equal in intelligence to ordinary men, that they were about equally sharp in understanding and acting on any matter within the usual scope of their ideas or daily avocations, and equally stupid when any subject was presented to them slightly foreign to these, or if they had to be pushed a very little way out of the familiar groove in which their thoughts had usually run; and that if any woman was conspicuous among her own sex for intellectual superiority it would be found that she was superior not only to the masses of women, but to the great majority of men. Miss Becker concluded by a statement of her reasons for bringing this question before the association.

A discussion then ensued on the education question generally, and also on Miss Becker's paper in particular. Upon the question of endowments (treated of in Mr. Fitch's paper on the preceding day) a general opinion was expressed that they must be made more in accordance with the requirements of the times, the main point urged being that the endowments produced most inadequate results: at Croydon, for instance, a grammar-school master received 300*l.* per annum without having a single pupil for years together, while the school-room was used by an enterprising builder for storing timber. (Laughter.) With regard to Miss Becker's paper?

Mr. J. G. Fitch observed that the smaller sum proposed to be allowed per head for the teaching of girls arose simply from the fact that girls' schools could be conducted more cheaply than boys' schools.

The Rev. F. Meyrick, who has had considerable experience as an inspector of schools, said he considered that in examinations relating to Holy Scripture girls were equal to boys; in the matter of reading he considered that the girls excelled the boys; in the matter of writing, girls and boys were about equal; and in the matter of arithmetic, the boys were superior to the girls, whose time was a good deal occupied in instruction in sewing. Each sex had its special excellencies, and education must be adapted to its future work in life. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. A. Jessop did not see the force of the illustration drawn from bee-land (laughter); we were not bees, but men and women (laughter); and we could not ignore the actual physical distinction which existed between the sexes. (Laughter.)

Mr. Heywood stated that the University of London proposed next year to confer degrees upon ladies in the event of their passing a rather stiff examination. (Laughter.) He did not exactly know yet what they would be termed—whether "Spinsters of Arts," or what not. (Laughter.)

Mrs. Fellowes said the whole system of female education among the upper classes must be entirely remodelled. At present a girl who had finished her "education," as it was termed, was generally about as empty-headed a creature as could be found on the face of the earth. (Laughter.)

Other gentlemen and one lady (Miss Robinson) having spoken,

Dr. Farr moved, "That the Council of the Association be requested to appoint a committee to consider how the scientific education of women can be promoted."

The president expressed his opinion that up to a certain age there need be no difference in the education of the sexes, but that the mission of women in life was different to that of men, the former having reserved for them a higher mission, in which the delicacy, refinement, and grace which formed the charm of the female mind were more important than the pursuits of science—viz., the training of a family, which was, after all, the most important education that could be imparted to mankind. (Applause.)

Miss Becker, in reply, said she could not understand why an inferior teacher should be intrusted with the training of girls; and in answer to a remark by one of the audience, "Not inferior, but cheaper," she observed that efficiency was generally considered to be measured by the amount of salary paid. The system of having separate teachers for the girls and boys of a family she condemned as wasteful, and contended that the same teacher should undertake the education of both, believing it would be found that they mutually encourage each other and do each other good. Some gentleman had said that he hoped sewing would not be abandoned as a part of the female education. Upon that point she would observe that in former days spinning was the great employment of English women, and at that time the process was laborious and not very profitable. As soon as it became profitable, by the introduction of superior machinery, it passed out of the hands of women. She hoped a similar revolution would arise with regard to sewing, and she looked forward to the time when a needle would be as much a stranger in the hand of a woman as the spinning machine was in the present day. She argued that the isolation of the sexes was prejudicial to both, and particularly complained of the evil effect upon females resulting from their being shut out from the great stream of humanity around them. With regard to the Cambridge examinations, she expressed her gratitude to that University for having taken the lead in recognizing the existence of women, which the sister University had hitherto ignored; but condemned the practice of adopting a different examination for women to that arranged for the opposite sex, arguing that that system had to great extent destroyed the value of the examination, and declaring that she would not care to enter into a competition from which all the men were excluded. In reply to the Chairman's observation she said her opinion was that delicacy and refinement were required equally by both men and women, and she did not think the highest intellectual culture at all incompatible with a training for the important duties the president had referred to; on the contrary, she thought the one would rather tend to promote and assist the other. (Miss Becker, whose observations had been frequently interrupted by laughter and applause, resumed her seat amid loud cheers.)

Dr. Farr's resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried with only one dissentient.


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No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. HOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 23rd July 1868

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA..... BOMBAY.....
MADRAS..... KURRACHEE ..
AGRA ..... LAHORE.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/4 per Rupee

4 do. 1/11 1/8 ,,
3 do. 1/11 1/16 ,,
2 do. 1/11 ,,
1 do. 1/10 15/16 ,,
On demand 1/10 7/8 ,,
On Scotland 1/10 7/8 ,,

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £20 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

*Interest.*

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 3rd September 1868. EDWARD MORRISS Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight above £50 1s. 11¾d. per Rupee
,, 4 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
,, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 1/16d. ,,
,, 2 do. ..... 1s. 11 1/16d. ,,
,, 1 do. ..... 1s. 10 15/16d. ,,
On demand ..... 1s. 10 7/8d. ,,
On Scotland do. ...
On Ireland do. ...
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 3 days' sight. 1s. 10 13/16d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balances not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months .. .. .. 4 per cent.
6 do. .. .. .. 5 ,,
3 do. .. .. .. 3 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or on sale and on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to he Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay. Rangoon. Hongkong.
Calcutta. Singapore. Shanghai.
Akyab. Batavia. Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11 1/4d. per Rupee.
4 do. .. .. ...at 1s. 11 1/16d. ,,
3 do. .. .. ...at 1s. 11d. ,,
2 do. .. .. ...at 1s. 10 15/16d. ,,
1 do. .. .. ...at 1s. 10¾d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office) ...at 1s. 10 3/4d. ,,

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 4th September 1868. JAMES [illegible] Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

*Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.*

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £925,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £464,100
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 32,200.

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.
*Branches and Agencies.*
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Master Attendant to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FAGAN, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council of Bombay.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWER Esq.
*London Bankers.*
The Bank of England
National Provincial Bank of England.
Bombay Government.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
6 ,, ,, 5 ,,
12 ,, ,, 6 ,,

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of Directors,
JAMES [illegible]ORAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 29, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1868.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy..... 'Otard Dupny & Co.' Rs. 30 per dozen.
Whiskey.... 'Dunville's V.R.' ,, 18 ,,
Clarets..... 'St. Julien' ..... ,, 18 ,,
Do. ..... 'Lormont' ..... ,, 12 ,,
Austrian Wines, Red and White ...
Voslauer... ... ... ... Rs. 18 to 23 ,,

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, from L. Bassotaé, Bordeaux, in Cases of 1 dozen Quarts each—

CLARETS.....
Medoc.....per doz. Rs. 18
Medoc Vieux..... ..... ,, 21
Margaux..... ..... ,, 18
St. Emilion..... ..... ,, 20
St Estephe..... ... ..... ,, 20
Haut Sauternes..... ..... ,, 20
Graves 1 er. Crû..... ,, 20
Chateau Leoville..... ,, 25
Grand Chateau Larose... ,, 30
Grand Chateau Lafitte... ,, 25
BURGUNDY, Chambertin..... ,, 25

TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.,
Opposite the Custom House.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, (just arrived), fine ADELAIDE FLOUR, in Barrels. Apply to NANABHOY AND SORABJEE.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, fresh YORK HAMS, recently imported, to be had at the Shop of MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Apollo Street, Sassoon Buildings, at (12) Twelve Annas per Pound. *Terms*—CASH.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort [illegible], pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866

FOR SALE.—CODE FOR THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by BHOLANAUTH SEN, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 12.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummum Street Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of:—
Gent's Calf Walking Boots, extra stout.
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellingtons, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.
29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.
Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.
Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.
KINLOCH & ALLAN.
Bombay, 4th June 1868.

KOUSAINE COMPANY'S TEAS.—Just received, at the Godowns of the undersigned, 4 Meadow Street, a consignment of these fine HIMALAYAN TEAS.
SOUCHONG, in boxes of 10 and pounds, also in 2 pound packets.
KOUSAINE MIXTURE.—Ditto—Both at Rs. 2-8 per pound.—Cash.
HOWARD BROTHERS,
Agents Kousaine Tea Company.

CHES